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Hongkong Daily Press

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NOTICE.
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No. 23093. 號叁拾玖仟叁萬貳第 日式初月柒年申壬 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1932. 叁拜禮 日叁月捌年貳拾伍仟壹英 Price (Single Copy, 10 cts. / Per Month. \$3.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

On and after MAY 2ND, 1931, until Further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 13 A.M.	No. 15 A.M.	No. 17 A.M.	No. 19 A.M.	No. 21 A.M.
Kowloon	Dep. 6.40	8.05	8.25	9.15	10.10	11.05	12.00	1.15	2.35	4.00	4.40
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 6.45	8.10	8.30	9.20	10.15	11.10	12.05	1.20	2.40	4.05	4.45
Shatin	Dep. 7.00	8.25	8.45	9.35	10.20	11.15	12.10	1.25	2.45	4.10	4.50
Tai Po	Dep. 7.15	8.40	9.00	9.50	10.35	11.30	12.25	1.30	2.50	4.15	4.55
Tai Po Market	Dep. 7.30	8.55	9.15	10.05	10.50	11.45	12.40	1.35	2.55	4.20	5.00
Fanning	Dep. 7.45	9.10	9.30	10.20	11.05	12.00	12.55	1.40	3.00	4.25	5.05
Shung Shui	Dep. 7.55	9.20	9.40	10.30	11.15	12.10	13.05	1.45	3.05	4.30	5.10
Shum Shu	Dep. 8.10	9.35	9.55	10.45	11.30	12.25	13.20	1.50	3.10	4.35	5.15
Canton	Arr. 11.35	9.40	10.00	10.50	11.35	12.30	13.25	2.00	3.20	4.40	5.20

DOWN TRAINS											
STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 13 A.M.	No. 15 A.M.	No. 17 A.M.	No. 19 A.M.	No. 21 A.M.
Canton	Dep. 7.15	8.40	9.00	9.50	10.35	11.30	12.25	1.30	2.50	4.15	4.55
Shung Shui	Dep. 7.30	8.55	9.15	10.05	10.50	11.45	12.40	1.35	2.55	4.20	5.00
Shum Shu	Dep. 7.45	9.10	9.30	10.20	11.05	12.00	12.55	1.40	3.00	4.25	5.05
Fanning	Dep. 7.55	9.20	9.40	10.30	11.15	12.10	13.05	1.45	3.05	4.30	5.10
Tai Po Market	Dep. 8.10	9.35	9.55	10.45	11.30	12.25	13.20	1.50	3.10	4.35	5.15
Tai Po	Dep. 8.25	9.50	10.10	11.00	11.45	12.40	13.35	1.55	3.15	4.40	5.20
Shatin	Dep. 8.40	10.05	10.25	11.15	12.00	12.55	13.50	2.00	3.20	4.45	5.25
Yau Ma Tei	Dep. 8.55	10.20	10.40	11.30	12.15	13.10	14.05	2.05	3.25	4.50	5.30
Kowloon	Arr. 12.00	10.25	10.45	11.35	12.20	13.15	14.10	2.10	3.30	4.55	5.35

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SUNDAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1932.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

will leave Hong Kong at 9.00 a.m. and Macao at 4.00 p.m.

S.S. "SUI AN"

will leave Macao at 9.00 a.m. and Hong Kong at 3.00 p.m.

SPECIAL SALOON FARES.

WEEK DAYS.—Single: \$3.00; Return: \$5.00.

EXCURSIONS.—Single: \$2.50; Return: \$4.00.

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GOLD IN HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS.

HOW BANK OF FRANCE PROTECTS ITS TREASURE.

UNDERGROUND FORTRESS OF STEEL.

BY THE HON. FENELLA TREFUSIS.

According to the latest available figures, the gold reserve of the Bank of France amounts to £656,797,064, against a note issue of £435,339,640.

Who, reading such a statement as the above, can picture in gold the mounting treasure hoard of France?

Does it convey anything to the average mind to speak of a hundred million pounds worth of gold—real gold—fifty millions, nay, we will say, even one million?

Are we not, in this age of paper, of credit, entitled to be just a little incredulous when confronted by these gigantic figures?

I suppose that I, too, had thought of this gold as fabulous, until I was given the opportunity to inspect the Bank of France quite recently.

Beneath a Lake.

Now, I have actually seen the gold, an experience for which in my heart I had longed.

This gold is no fiction. Deep down beneath Paris, beneath a vast subterranean lake, in a steel cavern that would defy the aerial bombs and "Big Berthas" of a modern siege army, it lies in ordered rows.

It glitters, it is gold, solid, hundreds of millions of pounds of it. Except for that breath-taking gleam, it might be bales of merchandise in a dock warehouse.

But the most incredible thing of all is the great underground fortress in which the gold hoard is guarded. For three years workmen blasted and mined the solid rock until a space of 2½ acres was made clear to house this great steel city.

Above it is a layer of 30 feet of water and rock. Its roof is supported by 750 concrete pillars: its walls are 20 feet thick. An army of 2,000 employees could live in this fastness without discomfort for a period of three months.

The garrison would be fed from its own electric kitchen; it would breathe air electrically pumped and heated, and as pure as that of the world outside. This citadel in the very kernel of Paris—it is not very far from the Palais Royal—would be as impervious to siege artillery, air raids, civil riots, or criminal attack as Mont Blanc itself.

The privileged visitor, under escort, drops in an elevator three floors, then enters an armoured electric car, which, by the intervention of secret machinery, is permitted to pierce the massive steel walls of the fortress.

Fortress of Steel.

It displaces, in doing so, a plug of steel, weighing some forty tons. A tramp-down-long corridors, after passing through the great steel doors, took us to the main room, with its hundred of pillars. Here the clerks will eat and sleep in time of crisis. The kitchens and the plant were there for our inspection.

I had feared all through that the sight of the gold would somehow or other be denied us. It nearly was. For the director who conducted us over intimated, with apologies, that as there was no incoming gold on that particular day, the key of the gold vault was not immediately available. Did we think it, after all, worth while?

We gathered that the key was in the possession of a certain official who was at lunch. Naturally we elected to await his return, and, to our great relief, it was not long delayed.

At last we were in the gold vault. To me it suggested at first a rather old-fashioned library.

Sight of the Gold.

It was divided into long corridors by ceiling-high cases, all of them protected by white-enamelled wire netting. Each case was locked, and each was full of gold.

The guardian of the treasure opened one case and took out what appeared to be a brick. I noticed then that all the cases were full of bricks, gold bricks, of between twelve and fourteen pounds. This one was of Rand gold—the reddest gold there is. Like all the others, it was marked with the name of the gold refiners (in England, Rothschild's) and the assayer's name and the exact weight. Every brick had a chip cut from a corner to test the quality, and every compartment full of bricks had its own miniature brick made from the cut-off corners.

"These bricks, or rather ingots, have lately been arriving at the rate of 2,000 a day," the director told us, "and only by using all that part of the vault intended originally for documents have we been able to house them. The utmost that can be accommodated is 60,000."

He seemed depressed. I noticed that space was getting short. "This stream of gold is ruinous," said he, "but what can one do?" I had never realised before the sheer beauty of gold. There was boundless opportunity here to appreciate it. One's eye met vista after vista of gold.

Could there, one wondered, be a more beautiful decoration? In bulk it has a charm, a loveliness, that no other substance possesses, a warmth of colouring that gives an illusion that it is actually exuding light. Were we suddenly plunged in darkness, we imagined that a soft glow from all round would have illuminated us. It was a wrench to leave.

But the tour was not yet over. We were presently taken upstairs, where the Governor of the Bank of France very kindly showed us over his private apartments. Here was beauty of a vastly different order. For the Bank buildings incorporate part of the old Hotel de Toulouse, which had been the magnificent mansion of the Comte de Toulouse and at one time the home of the Princess de Lamballe. In these apartments, among won-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

DIARY OF LOCAL EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

(August 3.)

King Haakon of Norway born, 1872.

Whist Drives at Seamen's Institute and Kowloon Dock, 9 p.m.

Tennis:—Entries Close for Hong Handicap Doubles Competition.

Aquatics:—Y.M.C.A. Night Fete.

Lawn Bowls:—Spey Royal Cup.

Craigengower C.C. v. Club de Recreo (Kowloon C.C.), 4.30 p.m.

Open Championship: A. H. Oswald v. E. el Arculli (Taikoo R.C.), L. de Rome v. J. G. Ozorio (Craigengower C.C.), P. T. Farrell v. R. S. Nichol (Club de Recreo), H. Nish v. V. Petherick (Kowloon B.G.C.), 5.30 p.m.

Central Theatre: "77 Park Lane."

King's Theatre: "One Hour With You."

Queen's Theatre: "Men Like These."

Star Theatre: "Trail of 99."

World Theatre: "King of the Wild."

Oriental Theatre: "One Hour With You."

Garden Theatre: "Romance of the Opera."

Majestic Theatre: "Happy Stars."

Tea Dance at King's Restaurant; Dinner Dances at Repulse Bay Hotel and King's Restaurant.

Tide:—High at 9.30 and 23.35; Low at 2.43 and 16.40.

Home Mails:—Inward from America by Empress of Russia; from Australia by Tandu; from Europe via Suez by Hongkong; Outward for Europe via Suez by Sarpedon, 2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY.

(August 4)

1st Day of Rabi-ul-akhir.

Weekly Meeting of the Hong Kong Theosophical Society, 9 p.m.

Whist Drive at Police Recreation Club, Happy Valley, 8.30 p.m.

Lawn Bowls:—Open Singles Championships of the Colony: A. W. Grimmett v. W. Russell; J. J. Baste v. L. A. Gutierrez. Both matches to be played on the Club de Recreo ground, 5.30 p.m.

Queen's Theatre: "Leather-Neck."

King's Theatre: "Reserved For Ladies."

Central Theatre: "77 Park Lane."

World Theatre: "King of the Wild."

Star Theatre: "Just A Gigolo."

Majestic Theatre: "Happy Stars."

Tea Dance at King's Restaurant; Dinner Dances at Hong Kong Hotel, Peninsula Hotel and King's Restaurant.

Tides:—High at 10.13 and 23.33; Low at 3.23 and 17.16.

Home Mails:—Outward for Australia by Melbourne Maru, 3.30 p.m.

derful boiserie, is the largest Fragonard in the world. It was too large and too delicately painted to be sent to London for the French Exhibition. There are also to be seen two Bouehers, a Nattier, and some fine tapestries.

On the same floor is De Cotte's famous "Galerie Dorée." Its priceless gilded wood-carvings and classical pictures owe their miraculous escape during the Revolution to some loyal workman, who draped thick paper over the walls and saved it from the wanton destruction of the mob.

But even the Galerie Dorée seemed faded that day to eyes that had feasted themselves on real gold.—London Daily Telegraph.

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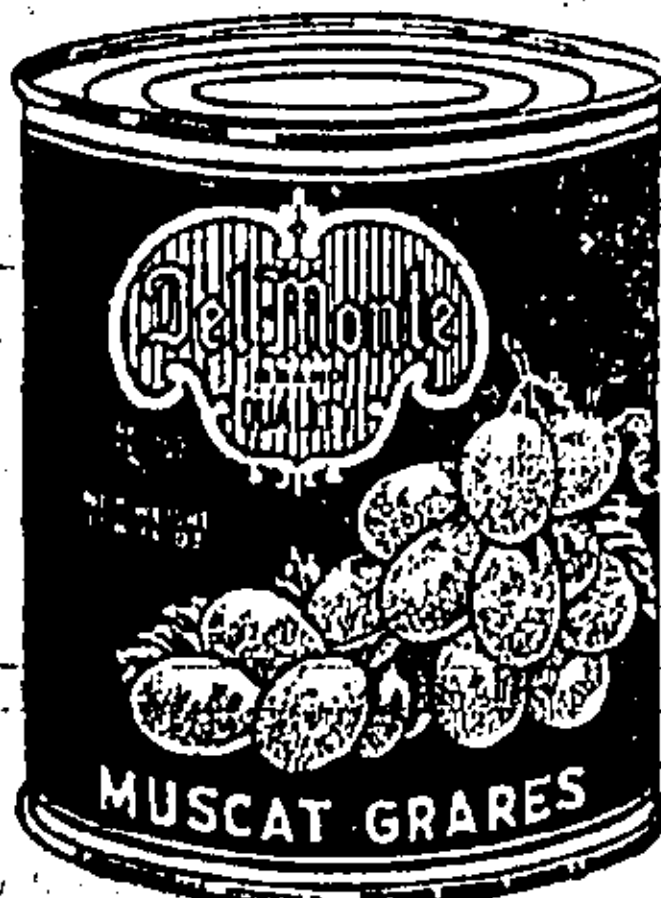
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AIRWAYS AND AVIATION.

AIR-CRAFT TRANSPORTS.

145 MEN FROM CAIRO TO BAGDAD.

Last week's transfer of four companies of infantrymen in troop carrying aeroplanes from Egypt to Bagdad again provides notable evidence of the mobility conferred by the use of "heavy transport" aircraft. Nine Vickers "Victoria" biplanes carried the first contingent of 145 officers and men to the Iraqi city—800 miles from Cairo—in one day, the other companies following on successive days. Altogether some twenty aeroplanes were employed to meet the emergency created by the threatened desertion of disaffected Assyrian levies which were recently incorporated with the Iraqi army.

Each of these big planes has accommodation for twenty-three in infantrymen, their rifles and ammunition, sun and steel helmets, gas masks and kit. The eight machine guns with which each company is equipped are divided among the

various aeroplanes. On board, too, is twenty-four hours' supply of food and water for every man, sufficient to sustain the company in the event of a forced landing in the desert.

Aerial movement of troops plays ever a more and more important part in the control and policing of countries like Iraq and India. A few months ago, "Victoria" aircraft flew men from Cairo to Cyprus to restrain the rioters there. But the outstanding exploit credited to these troop carriers is the evacuation of six hundred refugees, representing eleven different nationalities, from the capital of Afghanistan during the civil war of 1928-29. Though the big machines were flown daily over some of the most dangerous flying terrain in the world—the grim mountain ranges of the North West Frontier—there was no serious incident and not a single refugee was hurt. And the achievement speaks emphatically of the supreme mobility of the aeroplane. In less than two days the big planes were flown 2,500 miles from Iraq to Peshawar, and they began their errand of mercy on the third day.

CIVIL AEROPLANES IN WAR.

WARNING BY MR. HANDLEY PAGE.

The possible use of commercial aircraft for military purposes—a point of topical interest because of activities of the Disarmament Conference at Geneva—was emphasised by Mr. Handley Page in his speech to shareholders at the annual general meeting of his company. He declared that the large Handley Page Type 42 biplane constructed for Imperial Airways—the biggest passenger-carrying landplane in commission in the world—could be easily transformed to carry a load of four tons of bombs at a maximum speed of 135 miles an hour a distance of 300 miles. If the bomb load were reduced and increased petrol carried the range of action of these big machines would be proportionately augmented.

He was doubtful about the possibility of preventing this potential employment of commercial aircraft by internationalising civil aviation, pointing out that Great Britain plainly could not consent to the civil aviation subsidies paid in this country being put into an international pool rather than used for the development of the British imperial air communications.

Mr. Handley Page uttered a warning of the danger that unconsidered reduction of our already small Air Force might seriously affect the progress of aviation by breaking up the technical resources of the country, at present based to a very large extent on the development and manufacture of military aircraft. He quoted from figures supplied to the League of Nations to show that, on April 1, 1931, first-line aircraft in the Royal Air Force numbered only 708, compare with 1,752 in the United States, 1,687 in France, 1,384 in Japan, some 1,200 in the Soviet Union and approximately 1,000 in Italy. "The disproportion between our Air Force," he added, "and the first-line fleet of other nations is still greater than these figures indicate if the commitments and policing responsibilities of the I.A.F. in three continents be taken into account."

GLASGOW TO BELFAST BY AIR.

British Flying Boats, Ltd., registered in Edinburgh on June 23, has lost no time in getting to work. It is announced from Belfast that the company has been granted anchorage facilities in Belfast Lough for an experimental flight service between the Clyde and Northern Ireland. We understand that the experiment will be carried out during a week in August, and that the latest type of amphibians will be used. The flying boats will anchor at a buoy to be placed in Whitehouse roads, and passengers will be conveyed to the city by speed boat. A successful experiment would probably mean a permanent service next year. This would not be confined to human freight. Mails and light packages would also be carried.

MOLLISON'S ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

ATTEMPT IN SPECIAL MACHINE.

Two famous flyers, Mr. J. A. Mollison and Miss Amy Johnson, (whose marriage was announced a few days ago) recently paid a visit to Manchester, to fulfil two days' engagements in the city. They arrived at Barton airport nearly an hour before they were expected, having flown from Hull in the Puss Moth which Mr. Mollison flew to the Cape. On the nose of this machine there is now proudly inscribed "England—Capetown, 4 days 17 hours."

Both Mr. Mollison and Miss Johnson were dressed as they might have been for a motor ride, for their aeroplane was a cabin one.

In an interview with a "Manchester Guardian" reporter, Mr. Mollison said that his solo flight across the Atlantic and back would definitely take place this summer. "I hope it will be in August," he said. "I shall fly back to London on Monday to see about the machine which is being specially built for me. It is being designed expressly for this trip of mine, and will probably be a single-seater machine, in order to allow for the heavy load of petrol which I must carry."

"Miss Johnson wants to come with me, but I think you may say it is very unlikely she will. On a flight like this, you see, the question of endurance does not enter so much, and there is not so much point in having a spare pilot."

ANOTHER SNUB FOR SINGAPORE.

HEIFETZ VISIT ECHO.

VIOLINIST WHO WILL NOT PLAY THERE.

Once again Singapore has been snubbed by a musician, says the *Straits Times*.

For some years we have been living under the stigma of not being a music-loving town. This has been recognised, more in sorrow than in anger, by a section of our own music-loving populace, and poor attendances brought the lesson home in more direct manner to occasional visiting artists, but it was Heifetz who blazoned the fact all over the East when his visit here a few months ago failed to draw the huge crowds he expected.

And now the latest to castigate us is Madame Renee Chemet, the famous violinist, who arrived in Singapore on July 14 from Hong Kong on the N.Y.K. Hakusan Maru. With her is Mr. W. F. Schulz, who, besides acting as her manager, is also the director of the Bureau International de Concerts and a director of the International Sound Film Corporation.

Discussing the matter with a *Straits Times* reporter on July 14 Mr. Schulz said: "I was told that Singapore is always a financial failure for world-touring artists. I discussed the matter with M. Strok, Heifetz's manager, and Heifetz himself, and they stated that Heifetz's recitals were assuredly not a financial success. That is one of the reasons why Madame Chemet will not appear here."

Mr. Schulz continued, "It is a pity that Singapore does not have a musical association as in Java, which can arrange for recitals and give at least a certain guarantee to artists and their managers. Singapore lies on our way from Japan and as we have to play in Java we can always manage to stop here and give one or two recitals."

"We had intended that Madame Chemet should give a recital in Singapore, but someone in Shanghai connected largely with musical matters told me we would not have a chance of even paying our expenses. Added to this was what Strok and Heifetz had told us and the outcome is that we did not think it would be worth while giving a recital here. The second

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 355 METRES.

11 to 11.30 a.m.—Stock quotations.
11.30 a.m.—Chinese programme.
12.30 p.m.—European programme of Victor records.
1 p.m.—Local time and weather report. A relay of the Hong Kong Hotel Orchestra by courtesy of the management. (During the intervals recorded music will be broadcast from the Studio).

1.30 p.m.—Rugby Press news, etc.
2.15 p.m.—Close down.
3 to 7 p.m.—Chinese programme.
7 to 10.30 p.m.—European programme.

7.03 to 7.15 p.m.—A programme of Victor records.

"L'Arlesienne" (Bizet).—Royal Opera Orchestra, Convent Garden.—9112/9113.

7.15 to 9 p.m. (approx.).—A relay of "One Hour With You" from the King's Theatre by courtesy of the management.

9 to 10.30 p.m.—A programme of Victor records.

9 to 9.30 p.m.—

Instrumental.

Piano Solo—"Impromptu in A Flat" (Schubert).

Piano Solo—"Scherzo" (Bach).—Sergei Rachmaninoff.—0621.

Cello Solo—"Die Meistersinger"—Prize Song" (Wagner-Wilhelm).

Cello Solo—"Tannhauser—The Evening Star" (Wagner).—Pablo Casals.—0620.

Piano Solo—"Ballade in G Minor" (Chopin, Op. 23).—Alfred Cortot.—0612.

Violin Solo—"Liebesleid" (Love's Joy) (Kreisler).

Violin Solo—"Liebesleid" (Love's Sorrow) (Kreisler).—Fritz Kreisler.—0608.

9.36 to 10.10 p.m.—

Operatic.

Song—Pagliacci "Ye Birds Without Number" (Leoncavallo).

Song—Thais "Meditation" (Massenet).—Mary Lewis (Soprano).—0578.

Orchestral—"The Valkyrie" (Wagner) "Fire Music"—Symphony Orchestra.—0006.

Song—Pagliacci (Leoncavallo) "No! Punchinello No More!"

Song—Pagliacci (Leoncavallo) "On With the Play."—Giovanni Martinelli (Tenor).—0754.

Orchestral—"The Twilight of the Gods—Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine" (Wagner).—Symphony Orchestra.—0007.

10.10 to 10.30 p.m.—

Variety.

Orchestral—"As Time Goes By." Orchestral—"Begging for Love."

—Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees.—22778.

Organ Solo—"Siboney." Organ Solo—"Maria My Own."

—Jesse Crawford.—22743.

Song—"Beautiful Love." Song—"By the River Sainte Marie."—Lewis James (Tenor).—22096.

10.30 p.m.—Rugby mid-day Press news.

10.25 p.m.—Close down.

All records in the above European programmes are supplied by Messrs. Teang Fook Piano Co.

reason is that it is pretty late in the season for us. We also want to

get back to France as soon as possible."

Faithful English Audiences.

Madame Chemet, who is accompanied by her pianist Madame Anna Seidova Edwards, spoke enthusiastically of her Far East tour, saying that she had met with good

receptions at every town she visited. Members of the Imperial Family of Japan attended practically all her concerts. She was also given

a great welcome in Shanghai and Hong Kong and was sorry she was

not going to play in Singapore.

BOOKS and READERS

THE ART OF MAP MAKING.

FROM PTOLEMY TO OUR DAY.

THE MAP OF ENGLAND. By Col. Sir Charles Close. (Davies, 6s.)

At no period in the history of the world have maps played so important a part in the daily life of man as at the present moment.

The ranks of the old peregrinator have been swelled to enormous proportions by the never-ending influx of hikers, cyclists, motorists, and airmen, to all of whom a map is a necessary part of their equipment, and there are few men better qualified to write on such a subject than Sir Charles Close, who was sometime Director-General of the Ordnance Survey and has personally surveyed large portions of the globe.

The title of his new book, "The Map of England," fails to do justice to the scope of this attractive and reliable little book. He not only deals with the Ordnance Surveys of his native country, but takes us among strange lands and peoples and gives us a fascinating insight into the gradual growth of cartography the world over.

The average man in the street, however well equipped in other subjects, would find it difficult to say who drew the world's first reliable map, and would be surprised to discover that it dates as far back as Ptolemy.

Sir Charles Close describes this and others of the world's great maps with meticulous accuracy, and traces the impetus given to map-making by the great Mercator. The first part of the book is devoted to the old maps of England during the times of the Romans; through the Middle Ages and the spacious reign of Elizabeth, during the miseries of the Great Rebellion; and finally the author gives us the history of the Ordnance Survey itself, all of which are illustrated by reproductions of the original drafts.

Not the least fascinating chapter is that which deals with the place-names of England, which should prove invaluable to the hiker on his earnest pilgrimages.

DIVORCE REFORM.

THE CASE AGAINST THE ENGLISH DIVORCE LAW. By Alfred Fellows.

By widespread agreement, expressed not only in a teeming literature, but in judicial *obiter dicta*, the English divorce law is full of inconsistencies, absurdities, and injustices. Mr. Alfred Fellows, whose articles on many subjects in *The Daily Telegraph* have attracted much attention, makes it part of his design to explain how these defects have come about, and in particular how they have been aggravated by the emancipation of women.

This striking sentence emphasises the latter point:

"The emancipation of women by the present law practically encourages selfish women to cheat their husbands and play for alimony, and works injustice when the husband cannot obtain divorce if his wife deserts him or refuses to perform her marriage obligations."

In a different manner, the author indicates that under the present divorce law, and under what is pleasingly called sex equality, a guilty wife is much better off than a guilty husband, for while both obtain their freedom, the wife does so without paying for it (the husband, being responsible for her costs), and she may be awarded an annual allowance, amounting to as much as £400.

The value of the book lies not so much in its exposure of well appreciated defects in the divorce law, as in its constructive part, which is bound to come under strong criticism. While broadly suggesting the recommendations of the

Royal Commission as the basis of a new Divorce Act, Mr. Fellows gives a hint of several original ways in which reform might be achieved.

THE LAST HALF-CENTURY.

FIFTY YEARS, 1832-1932. Foreword by G. M. Trevelyan, O.M. (Thornton Butterworth.)

"The old order changeth." In this anecdotal volume by twenty-seven persons distinguished in various fields of activity, we glimpse England in transition.

A panorama of English life during the last half-century which will stir the memories of the old is presented with animation.

One particular merit of the book is its note of personal reminiscence. If in cases the facts recalled, the stories told, may seem somewhat slight, the realisation that here is actual recollection of past time ensures continuous readability.

It is, then, as a supplement to the formal histories of the later Victorian Age that the work makes its mark. These papers on so many varied topics have appeared in the *Times*. There are chapters on politics, society, the music-halls, the universities, sport, the countryside—every sphere of life, in work and play; and the illustrations are numerous and delightful. We are reminded of things now gone for ever. Which is gain and which loss every reader must decide for himself.

RECENT NOVELS.

THE ROAD HOME. By F. Marian McNeill.

The scene of "The Road Home" opens in the manse of one of the smaller islands in the Orkneys, the atmosphere of which the author has caught with engaging sympathy. We follow the fortunes of Morag, the daughter of the manse, on a more or less sentimental journey which winds through college days to the road of peace of heart.

One likes Morag in all her phases and among all her companions; she makes everything palatable from such heights as: "If John Strang was a theorist, Jack Gourlay was a realist," to such depths as: "My lip-salve! Damn it all, what have I done with my lip-salve?" Morag's admirers, though, are very much paler, and Gillan, seemingly east for the *jeune premier*, is certainly a study in perplexity for the reader as well as for the heroine.

THE FEILDINGS OF STARTFORTH. By Catherine I. Dodd.

This is a record of family history rather than an historical novel. The author of such a work is always unduly tempted either to draw the hero out of perspective or to dwarf him through the tumult of his period. Miss Dodd, in presenting her ancestral hero, William Feilding, has preserved an admirable mean between these two extremes.

She gives the sap and savour of the seventeenth century England, while never allowing William to remain a mere "pious Aeneas," drifting tranquilly through blood and tears.

PIYASAS FOR DRUSILLA. By Elizabeth Watt.

Take a beautiful and life-seeking country maid of independent means and views; plant her with a rush in a circle of the Bright Young Things of London; mix rapidly, and you have a piquant dish.

Miss Elizabeth Watt knows modern young people, and she makes as much of her theme as Drusilla's ultimate innocence permits. The heroine is so captivating a character that one is glad to find her proof against the exotic atmosphere which for a time attracts her. Her adventures are many, and the story moves on at a dashing pace from Drusilla's first cocktail to her "rebound" to sanity.

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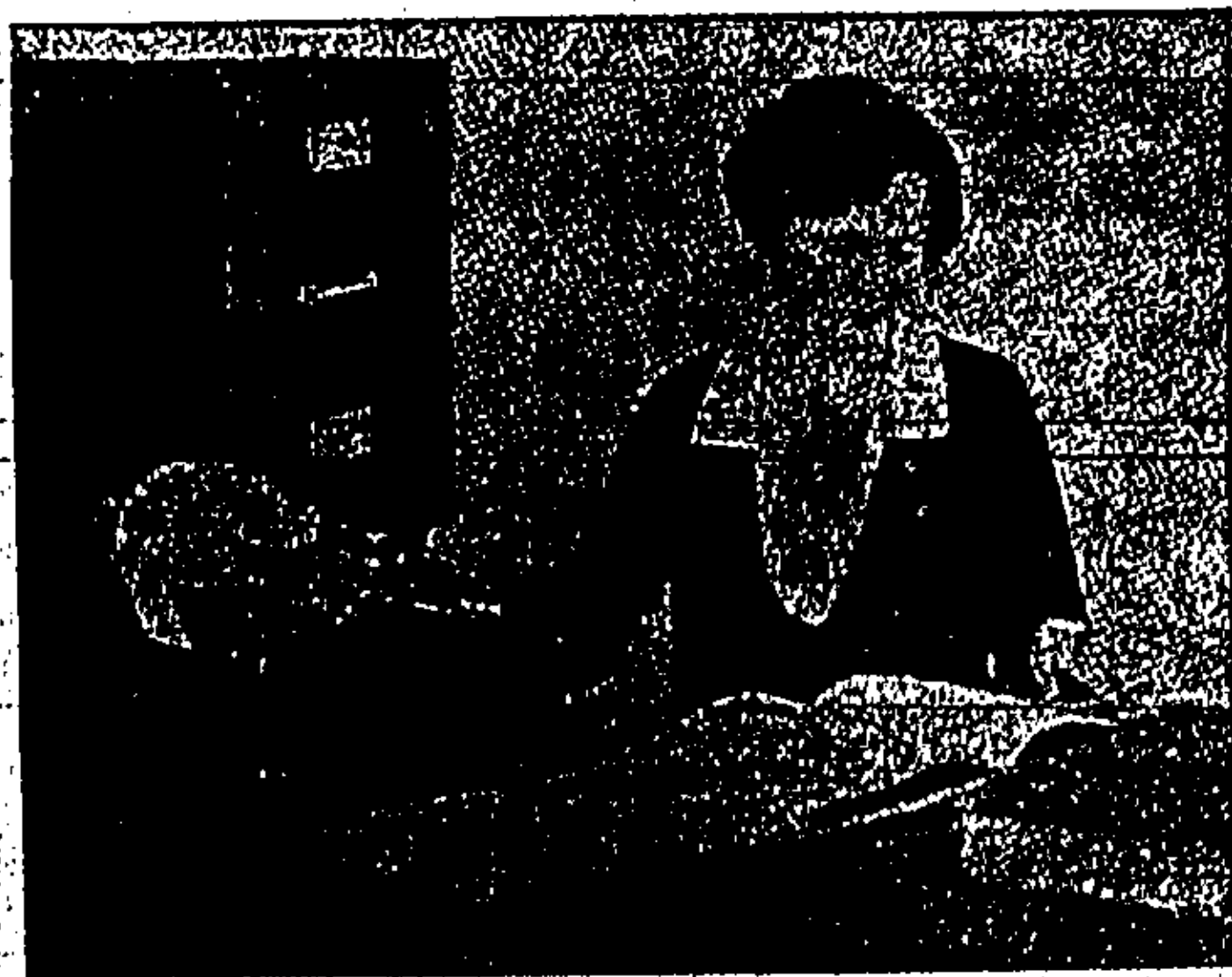
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THE QUALIFIED PHYSICIAN AND THE QUACK.

THE PROS. AND CONS. OF BOTH SIDES.

PROF. GERRARD'S ADDRESS AT ROTARY CLUB.

An interesting address on "Quackery" was delivered at the Rotary Club yesterday by Professor W. I. Gerrard.

The speaker, in the course of a brief address, explained the difference between the trained and qualified practitioner and the so-called "quack."

The main address was followed by an extremely amusing speech by Mr. M. F. Key.

MR. KEY AMUSES ROTARIANS.

"About three weeks ago," Professor Gerrard said in the course of his address, "I was talking to our worthy Secretary, Rotarian Key. As I listened to his sad conversation on the troubles and sleepless nights caused by anxious efforts to get speakers for our weekly meetings I could see that he was on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

In my anxiety for him I promised to give a short contribution just to help things along. Such contribution was to be of a non-scientific nature and to be entirely free of all the gruesome details of disease processes.

I know not if our friend the "Critic" has joined our Club. If he has, then I trust that anything I say to-day will not bring down furious wrath on my head nor, I hope, will the public be rushing about the streets dodging bacteria or writhing in their beds with choleraic pains as a result of our meeting to-day.

The title of my paper, namely "Quackery," is not quite appropriate but it was given on the spur of the moment and I have no intention of holding unorthodox methods up to ridicule. In this my paper may be a disappointment but no useful purpose would be served by my beating the big drum—the question is a vast and interesting one and to-day let us take a short glimpse from both sides.

The Old-time Physician.

In past days the physicians had less knowledge of the nature and treatment of disease than is possessed to-day by the well-read layman. In those days the physicians could easily acquire a reputation but that time had passed. The impressive bedside manner, the stately costume, not forgetting the gold-headed cane, the conversation freely interspersed with Latin tags, the long elaborate prescriptions, containing innumerable drugs, such was the stock in trade which served to cover up the ignorance of the medical practice.

tioner less than one hundred years ago.

His success with his patients lay not so much in his knowledge of disease as in the fact that his authority in those days was unquestioned. He was credited with magical powers which primitive man has always accepted as belonging to the medicine man of the tribe. Curiously this belief still survives in great measure and we may be allowed to include in the term the magic of a personality of a voice, a smile or of a sympathetic manner—but strictly within these limits.

The good doctor is always very human, he realises he is dealing with a personality and not with an abstract disease—with man and women and not only with cases. But when magical attributes are looked for in place of sound knowledge and scientific methods, we revert to savagery and the infancy of mankind. The man in the street is only beginning to realise that the up-to-date doctor is a very different person from his predecessor and he is not by any means certain that the change is for the better. He is not sure that the man who is prepared to tell him offhand that he knows exactly what is the matter who claims a knowledge that is unique and special and promises to effect a certain cure is not more satisfactory than a doctor who asks for a prolonged and careful examination, who is unwilling to commit himself to an opinion and is very cautious in promising a successful result. The real honest physician of to-day will maintain that any cure depends mainly on the natural powers of recovery of the patient and that all he can do is to guide the patient along the ways in which nature can best effect her powers of healing.

The Invalid's Point of View.

What about the invalid's side of the story? He is apt to think he ought to get something much better for his money. Surely there is a magic potion or pill or injection or coloured light or electrical machine which can restore him to health. He never thinks that his body is a very intricate piece of mechanism and that he himself differs from any other living creature in his personal reaction to the disease.

Now, we must freely acknowledge that the man of his choice as regards treatment, the man full of confident assurance with an infallible and universal cure for every ailment, very frequently succeeds in giving every satisfaction. So deeply ingrained is the belief of suffering humanity that there is a remedy for every bodily ill, so unquestioning is the sufferer as to the why and the wherefore, so ready is he to accept at face value any promise to cure and so great is the power of mind over matter he cares little what the method of treatment is as long as there is sufficiently impressive and presented with sufficient assurance. Medical men appreciate the practical truth of this and indeed those who ignore it are robbed of much of their success. Many patients recover through no medical or other material aid given

by the doctor, while in other cases, the application of the most scientific remedies only too often fails. Why? In the one case personal and moral influence have succeeded; in the other too much reliance has been placed on material resources.

Scientific Medicine.

Is there a danger of scientific medicine being discredited? I trust not. It is unthinkable that a method which has been proved over and over again to be the foundation of human happiness and prosperity should fail to be universally accepted in the fight with disease and death.

As I once said before in this room the quack can never enter the great field of preventive medicine. Herein lies the chief hope for suffering humanity. Scientific medicine to-day tends to be concerned more and more with the prevention of disease. The great office of the doctor of the future will be that of a teacher of the laws of health and here may I be allowed to refer to Rotarian Wellington's enthusiasm and tireless efforts in the advancement of preventive medicine in Hong Kong. (Applause) It is men's ignorance of how to live which brings him to suffering and the untimely grave. Only scientific medicine can guide away from the dangers which threaten him amid the morasses of civilization. Here the qualified medical men reign supreme and here his prerogative can never be assumed by the man who, sound knowledge of the make-up and functioning of the body, yet professes to remedy its ills. (Applause).

Rotarians Amused.

In thanking Professor Gerrard for his address, Mr. M. F. Key caused much amusement. He said in part:—In the days of my youth when I was considering the best method of employing my peculiar talents, it occurred to me that it might be advisable to enter the quack medicine business. What suggested the idea was the production by a venerable aunt of a recipe for bruises which she declared had been successfully used by Florence Nightingale in the Crimean War. The title "Florence Nightingale's Crimean Embrocation" struck me as an "open sesame" to fame and fortune. Shakespeare says, "What's in a name?" The quack medicine vendor knows that there is everything in a name: the better the name the less one need spend on ingredients. But deeper reflection suggested that a remedy for bruises is likely only to have a limited sale. You must either promise to heal every superficial ill that flesh is heir to, or, in Mr. H. G. Wells' phrase—in his novel on this subject called "Tono-Bungay"—go straight to "the great stomach of the people" in other words, provide the gullible with a cure-all in bottled form.

It so happened that later on I made a few hundred pounds out of quackery in an indirect fashion. About 1912, being then a newspaper man in Fleet Street, I was asked by the editor of the "British Medical Journal" to record the proceedings of a Parliamentary Committee on Proprietary Medicines which met twice a week for two years in the House of Commons. In those pre-war and pre-Labour Government days Parliament was rather a fashionable centre and in order to live up to it I remember expending the first few guineas earned on a top hat and a morning coat. In this "Queen's Pier regalia" (Laughter) and camouflaging my notebook and "copy" paper in a leather attache case, I was much uplifted one morning when a policeman, taking me for an Under-Secretary of State at the very least, held up the traffic for me to cross the road in solitary splendour at the end of Whitehall. (Laughter).

Worth a Guinea a Box!

We heard a good deal in the next two years of the ramifications of (Continued on next column.)

SAFE CARRIED AWAY.

THEFT AT DAIRY FARM.

Breaking into the office of Mr. A. Stevenson, manager of the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam, on Monday night, a gang of thieves removed the safe which was later found in a field some 200 yards away. There was a sum of \$2,000 in the safe and this was found to be intact.

An iron bar in the window of Mr. Stevenson's office had been sawn through to enable the burglars to force an entry, and once in the office the intruders appear to have concentrated on the safe.

While trying to force it open, the thieves were disturbed or feared imminent discovery, for they abandoned their efforts, and instead, carried the safe bodily away.

The office was last visited by one or other of the persons connected with the Dairy Farm at 3.40 p.m. on Monday, and between that hour and 4.10 a.m. yesterday when the attempt was discovered, the thieves appear to have had a free field for the laborious job of sawing through the iron bar.

quackery. I remember that the philanthropist who sells pills worth a guinea a box, but is content with the odd shilling and waives the pound, came along one morning to confess that he turned out every year fifty-six tons of those tiny little pills. They contained, he declared, valuable vegetable ingredients, and if the analysts could not find them that was because they did not know their job. (Laughter).

The British Medical Association in one of its publications on this subject says:

"The surest enemy of quackery is increased publicity in regard to the facts, and the recognition by the public of the great disparity that exists in many cases between the actual composition of many nostrums on the one hand, and the extravagant claims that are made for their curative powers on the other."

In the twenty years that have elapsed since the Parliamentary Inquiry it seems to me that the march of progress and the spread of public enlightenment has led proprietary medicine vendors to moderate their claims. Even in those days the proprietors of Mother Seigel's Syrup admitted that they no longer printed on the wrapper round the bottle the statement which formerly appeared that an angel pointed out to Mother Seigel while she was walking in a wood near Heidelberg which particular herbs she should use for the cure of her sick child, which secret she afterwards passed on to humanity at a profit. Nor do I see nowadays another quack which was pilloried by the Parliamentary Committee. In this case the label read:—

"FENNING'S FEVER CURE
Cures Influenza in one dose,
Cures Diphtheria in two doses,
Cures Typhoid in three doses."
(Laughter.)

It was shown that the principal ingredient was that homely remedy, sweet nitre.

Human Credibility.

After several days of rather shocking revelations, of unscrupulous trading upon human credulity and folly, a member of Parliament turned solemnly to an expert witness (an analytical chemist) and said, "Now, Mr. So and So, I am going to ask you this question, 'Would it be possible for a person to make up a mixture of sugar and water, advertise it widely as a remedy for some disease, and make a living out of it?' " "Certainly," replied the witness promptly, "it has been done without the sugar!" (Laughter). They called it "Electrified Water," but, as you know, it is impossible to electrify water." (Laughter.)

Mr. Key concluded by expressing the Rotary Club's gratitude and Professor Gerrard for his address.

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ALL HONGKONG AND KOWLOON FIRMS whose names appeared in the 1932 Directory, have recently been sent a circular asking for corrections for the 1933 edition.

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PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD.

(Continued from Page 7.)

wards the view that, in practice, the question as to whether the H.S.D. should or should not be a public health expert, fades into insignificance when compared with the vital question as to whether the holder of the office of H.S.D. does or does not possess those qualities which are essential to the occupant of that post.

11. If the holder of the office possesses the necessary administrative qualifications; if he is endowed with a broad vision and comprehensive outlook; if he is accessible and is willing and ready to give sympathetic consideration to representations placed before him, then—whether or not he be further 'blessed' with, or 'afflicted' by, the additional knowledge of an expert—he is, as I submit, the right man in the right place.

12. Obviously the only danger of an expert becoming H.S.D. is that his outlook is unduly coloured by the very speciality of his knowledge; that the very profundity of his specialised learning might render him blind to the reality of everyday problems and practical politics; that, in short, he might be too much of a bigot to be a successful administrator.

13. Knowing the present D.M.S.S. as I am privileged to know him, I have no misgiving whatsoever if he were to become the H.S.D. The advantages of his becoming H.S.D., such as simplicity, unity of control and increase of co-ordination, are suggested in his recommendations.

Complete Concurrence.

It must be borne in mind that both the D.M.S.S. and some official representing the Sanitary Department will sit as members on the new Public Health Board as envisaged by us. The very reasons which no doubt prompted the D.M.S.S. to suggest, in his recommendations, that the Hon. the Colonial Secretary should preside over the meetings of his Advisory Board, suggest to us that, in the absence of the Colonial Secretary it is equally desirable to have a non-technical man to be Chairman, in order to secure that co-ordination between the Medical and Health Department is represented by the D.M.S.S., and the Sanitary Department as represented by an official of that Department, which seems so essential in the interests of the general public.

I hope that I have made myself perfectly plain, and with these few remarks I signify my complete concurrence with the Motion.

MOTION CARRIED.

The Chairman (Mr. G. R. Sayer): The mover has told us and I understand it to be the case, that the motion has the unanimous support of the unofficial members of the Board.

I do not propose to offer any comments on the resolution nor should I vote for or against it and I fancy my official colleagues will consider it proper to adopt the same course. What I do propose is to put this motion to the meeting and to take this opportunity of offering my acknowledgment to the Unofficials for the trouble, care, and attention that have given to this matter. It is a matter of great importance and you are to be congratulated on arriving at a unanimous view and I am sure your views will be of great assistance to the Government in deciding whether any further re-organisation is necessary or desired.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried. All unofficial members voted in favour of the motion, while the official members of the Board did not vote.

COUNCIL MEETING TO-MORROW.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS TO BE DISCUSSED.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General will move:

That the amendment to By-laws made by the Sanitary Board under section 10 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, on the 28th day of July, 1932, relating to Prevention of mitigation of epidemic, endemic, contagious or infectious disease, be approved.

The Colonial Secretary will move:

That with reference to the Colonial Secretary's motion passed on the 10th December, 1931, this Council approves of the additional expenditure of \$15,000 on the filters in connection with the Shing Mun Valley Water Supply Scheme, during the financial year 1932 which sum shall be met from a future loan and shall meanwhile be charged as an advance from the surplus balances of the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary will move:

(a.)—That this Council approves the construction of the works connected with the Shing Mun Valley Water Supply Scheme, 2nd Section, at an estimated cost of \$9,200,000.

(b.)—That this Council authorizes the sum of \$75,000 out of the said sum of \$9,200,000 to be charged to a future loan and sanctions an advance of this sum of \$75,000 during the financial year 1932 from the surplus balances of the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary will move:

That in the opinion of this Council the time has come for the Colony to abandon the principle of the rider main system, substituting therefor the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains.

The Colonial Treasurer will move the first reading of:

"A Bill to authorize the Appropriation of a Supplementary Sum of one million eight hundred and eighteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight cents to defray the charges of the year 1931."

The Attorney General will move the first reading of:

"A Bill to amend the Fore-shores and Sea Bed Ordinance, 1901."

"A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Factories and Workshops and to the employment of women, young persons and children in certain industries."

"A Bill to make provision for fixing minimum wages in occupations where the wages paid are unreasonably low."

HONG KONG'S AIR SERVICES.

QUESTIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton is to ask three questions, at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, on the subject of the Government's policy regarding air mail services. These are as follows:

- 1.—Will Government inform this Council of Government's policy in reference to an air mail service—
 - (a) Between Hong Kong and French Indo-China,
 - (b) Between Hong Kong and Canton, and
 - (c) Between Hong Kong and Shanghai?
- 2.—Has Government ascertained

(Continued on next column.)

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN HONG KONG.

S.C.A. REPORT FOR LAST YEAR.

In his report for 1931, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs states:

Labour conditions in the Colony during 1931 was quiet. Union activities have been directed mainly along routine lines and there has been an absence of agitation. Wages have maintained a level in most cases unchanged from that of the previous year.

The demand for labour in the building trade was well maintained.

Disputes and Strikes.

In January this office helped to settle a dispute arising out of certain extra work required from some 200 coolies employed on construction work near Shek Li Pui.

In September the sawyers applied for an increase of wages, and after protracted discussions, in which this office assisted, an agreement was signed in December by the majority of the masters giving a small increase. Some of the masters did not agree and the year closed with the affairs of this union still somewhat unsettled, though work has not been interrupted.

The Barbers' Union was proscribed in October on account of activities which bore no relation to the barber's art.

Difficult Negotiations.

The most difficult negotiations of the year turned round the petition of the coal coolies for an increase in wages. The details of these negotiations and of the circumstances of the trade are too complicated to be set forth in this report, but it was found that without increasing the rates paid by the majority of the merchants to the chief contractors, the actual coolies at the bottom of the scale would still be enabled to receive a reasonable increase on their daily wage, by means of readjustments in intermediate links of the chain of employment.

The new arrangement came into force on January 1, 1932.

Invaluable assistance was given by Mr. Li Yau Tsun, C.B.E., during these negotiations, in which this office kept in close touch with the Secretary of the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce.

Throughout the year the assistance of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce was freely given to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs in any matter in which its help and advice were sought.

whether the French Government and Chinese Government are prepared to co-operate in such enterprises, and if so on what terms?

3.—Is Government prepared to financially assist private enterprise in any or all of the above air lines?

Progress Last Year.

In his report for 1931, the Director of Public Works states with regard to Kai Tak aerodrome:

Approximately 494,591 cubic yards of earth filling were deposited and the contract was completed by the end of the year. Spot turfing to area between nullahs numbers three and four was made in July.

The 100 feet road commencing at nullah number three and terminating at the north east corner was formed and surfaced with 4in. dry macadam tarped and was completed by the end of the year.

The contract for the piling of the foundations for the hangar nearest the sea wall was satisfactorily completed on the 4th of February, 1931. The contract for forming cement concrete foundations to Aeroplane Hangar was awarded to the Vibro Piling Co., Ltd., on the 26th of February, 1931, for a sum of \$9,872.50; and the work was satisfactorily completed in April. The contract for the erection of the Aeroplane Hangar was let to Messrs. Sang Lee & Co. on the 15th June, for a sum of \$67,000 and was almost completed by the end of the year. This work consisted in the erection of steel framed hangar, with R.P.M. roofing and sides and brickwork annexes. The hangar dimensions are 250 feet by 125 feet by 40 feet high.

SHING MUN SCHEME OVER \$9,000,000 REQUIRED

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Colonial Secretary will move the following resolution:

(a) That this Council approves the construction of the works connected with the Shing Mun Valley Water Supply Scheme, 2nd Section, at an estimated cost of \$9,200,000.

(b) That this Council authorizes the sum of \$75,000 out of the said sum of \$9,200,000 to be charged to a future loan and sanctions an advance of this sum of \$75,000 during the financial year 1932 from the surplus balances of the Colony.

A further resolution to be moved on Thursday is in the following terms:

That with reference to the Colonial Secretary's motion passed on December 10, 1931, this Council approves of the additional expenditure of \$15,000 on the filters in connection with the Shing Mun Valley Water Supply Scheme, during the financial year 1932, which sum shall be met from a future loan and shall meanwhile be charged as an advance from the surplus balances of the Colony.

Total Yield.

In his report for 1931, the Director of Public Works states:

The total yield of the Shing Mun River as measured by the Recorder and V. Gauge at the Upper intake was 5,098.45 million gallons as compared with 5,180 million gallons last year. Additions to the Shing Mun supply were obtained from the Needle Hill stream and from pumps below Pineapple Pass. The pumps worked on, eighty-six days during the year and delivered 43.47 million gallons equivalent to 505,000 gallons per working day. During the year 2,035.84 million gallons were delivered from the Shing Mun Valley through the Tunnels into the Reception Reservoir, but a large percentage of this quantity could not be stored and ran to waste. The minimum monthly yield was in February when the quantity delivered was 55.50 million gallons. After the completion of the 2nd section of the Paterson Rapid Gravity Filtration Plant in 1932 it will be possible greatly to reduce the waste referred to above.

RIDER MAINS.

SYSTEM TO BE ABANDONED

COMPULSORY METERAGE TO ALL HOUSES.

The Government has now decided to abandon the rider main system, and a motion to this effect is being introduced in the Legislative Council to-morrow.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall will put the following question:

Supply to Houses.

"With reference to the questions which I put in this Council on May 19, 1932, and the Hon. Colonial Secretary's reply thereto, and in view of the water situation having greatly improved since that date, will the Government state whether it is prepared immediately to introduce a direct supply of water to the unmetered houses in the rider-main districts for, say, 8 hours a day with if necessary, a corresponding decrease in the hours of supply to metered houses and the street fountains, so as to permit of a fairer distribution among all classes of the population, and to reduce the risk of a spread of cholera-infection through contamination of water-receptacles exposed in the streets, and through water being drawn from possibly contaminated sources such as nullahs and streams."

Mr. Kotewall will also ask the following question:

In view of the Government's intention to introduce universal meterage as soon as possible, will the Government state:

(1) Whether it will lay on the table at an early date a statement

SHANGHAI TELEPHONES.

FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

The National City Bank of New York inform us that they are in receipt of the following telegram from The National City Company, Shanghai:

"Issuing Thursday or Friday \$5,000,000, 25 years first mortgage 6 per cent. debentures, Shanghai Telephone Company, price 97. Earning of 1933 and 1934 estimated at over 5 times the interest charges. Consider Issue one of the highest grades of secured loan in China and can be recommended to conservative investors and for trust requirements."

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

The following passengers left by the s.s. Nellore:—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Williamson and son, Mr. L. Alltree, Mr. P. J. Martin, Mr. On Mou, Mr. J. K. Toomey, Mr. Ah Hun, Mr. R. S. Carter, Mr. J. D. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Tate, Miss K. Mercer, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Parr and 2 children, Mrs. E. M. Faithfull, Mr. J. Moyna, Miss P. K. Friend, Mr. and Mrs. K. Toi, Mr. R. H. Moss, Mrs. Sylvia Alma Young, Mr. Dick, Mr. J. W. Green, Miss C. E. Carson, Miss Tate, Mrs. Dickinson, Miss E. M. Cowan, Mrs. M. K. Friend, Master H. J. Hume, Mrs. J. Urquhart, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. P. Walker, Miss M. A. Arenie Young, Mr. Yiu Frank Lee, Mr. H. E. McGowan, Mrs. O. E. R. Abson, Miss E. M. Calhous, Miss R. E. Sneyd, Miss J. Romeril, Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Davies, Mr. Ronald Fang Yock, Miss M. K. Alston, Mr. Cecil Robertson, Miss Annie L. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Romeril, Capt. G. F. Maclean, Miss M. Davies, Mr. A. Bronnert, Mr. Kam Hung Chung, Mr. Wong Sik Yue.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. Empress of Japan left Vancouver for Hong Kong, via Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai, on July 30, is due at Hong Kong on August 19 and is due to leave for Manila on the same day.

"SUTTEE" IN HATHRAS.

WOMAN OF 38 DIES ON HUSBAND'S PYRE.

Allahabad, July 1.—A case of suttee is reported from Hathras, where a woman, aged 39, soaked her clothes with kerosene oil and threw herself on her husband's funeral pyre. She was burnt to death.

giving a history of the rider-main system.

(ii) What is the number of meters applied for but not yet installed in (a) rider-main districts and (b) other districts; and when will they be installed.

Supply of Meters.

(iii) Whether there is an adequate supply of meters in the Colony to meet all demands for meters to be installed in the rider-main districts and other districts.

(iv) How long will it take to have meters installed in all the unmetered houses in the rider-main districts due regard being given to the possibility of installing a meter on each floor of every tenement house.

Later in the meeting, the Hon. Colonial Secretary will move the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this Council the time has come for the Colony to abandon the principle of the rider main system, substituting therefor the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

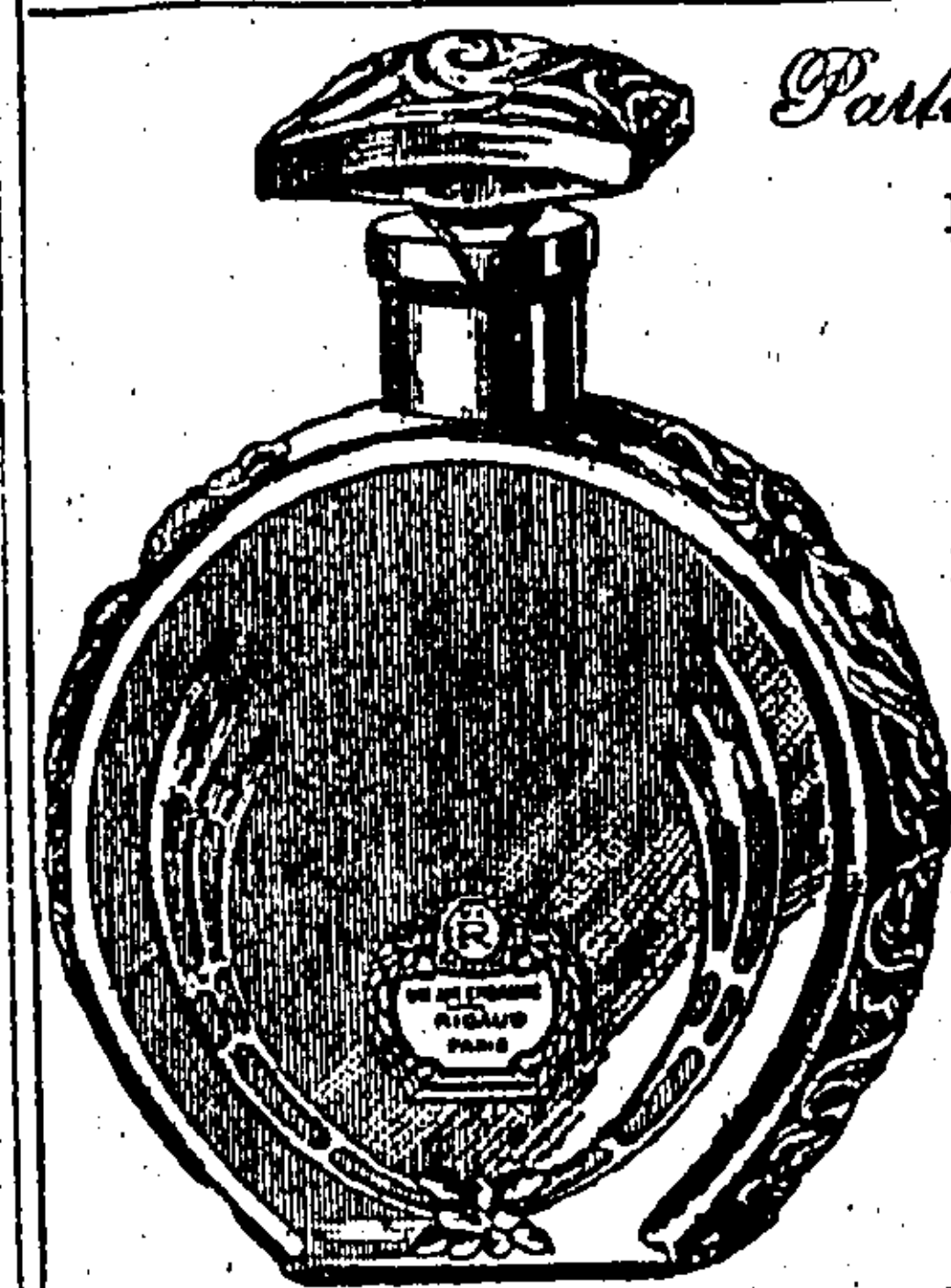
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HARRY BRUHL, Managing Director of the BULB-NURSERIES "HOLLANDIA" VOORHOOT BY HILLEGOM-HOLLAND-EUROPE.

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| 1 | " " Hyacinths For Pots, all colours |
| 1 | " " Hyacinths For Bedding, all colours |
| 5 | " " Crocus in various fine colours |
| 3 | " " Snowdrops, the "Queen" of Spring-flowers |
| 2 | " " Iris in various fine colours |
| 2 | " " Muscari (Grape Hyacinths) |
| 2 | " " Scillas, sweet little flowers |
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PAIR

PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD

VIEWS OF UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS OF SANITARY BOARD ON RECENT RECOMMENDATIONS.

AGREE WITH POLICY OF REFORM BUT INSIST ON PROPER UNOFFICIAL REPRESENTATION.

A motion relative to the recommendations submitted by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services (the Hon. Dr. A. R. Wellington) for the Re-organisation on modern lines of the Health Services of the Colony, formed the subject of a long discussion at the Sanitary Board yesterday.

The motion, which was proposed by Mr. C. Champkin and seconded by Mr. Wong Kwong Tin was carried. It is fully set out below.

MANY SUGGESTIONS TO AUTHORITIES

There were present, Mr. G. R. Sayer (President), the Hon. Mr. R. M. Henderson (Director of Public Works), Dr. G. W. Pope (M.O.H.), Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, Mr. M. K. Lo, Dr. R. A. de Castro Basto, Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, Dr. Li Shu Fan, Mr. C. Champkin, and Mr. J. H. Gelling (Secretary).

The motion, proposed by Mr. Champkin was as follows:—

"That, in regard to the copy of Recommendations submitted by the Honourable the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for the Re-organisation on modern lines of the Medical and Sanitary Services of the Colony, which was forwarded to the President of the Sanitary Board by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary under covering letter of the 19th April, 1932, the views of this Board in regard to such recommendations are as follows:—

i.—That it is necessary to create a Public Health Board which is to function separately and independently of the existing Sanitary Board.

ii.—That the Constitution of the Sanitary Board be enlarged in order that it may function as a Public Health Board with the personnel suggested by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for his Public Health Advisory Board (except that the vice-Chairman shall be a non-technical man, preferably the Secretary for Chinese Affairs) but with a proportionate increase in the number of the unofficial representatives of the public, (so that the existing unofficial majority be approximately maintained), such enlarged Board to exercise all the functions of the present Sanitary Board, together with the new functions contemplated by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services for his Public Health Advisory Board.

iii.—That it is imperative in the interests of the general public that all questions of policy and expenditure of public money should be vested in the Public Health Board.

iv.—That, as regards the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services' recommendation under sub-heading "The Medical or Curative Branch," having regard to the necessity for economy in the working out of the scheme, sufficient recognition has not been accorded to the fact that there are in the Colony highly qualified medical practitioners who may be willing to co-operate, either in an honorary capacity, or on part time engagement, or to the fact that Hong Kong University Clinical Professors are, and have for some time past been, rendering valued and highly appreciated public services.

v.—That copies of such memoranda on the Director of Medical and Sanitary Ser-

vices' recommendations have been submitted to the Head of the Sanitary Department by members of this Board be forwarded to the Government for its consideration.

vi.—Subject to the points enumerated above, the unofficial members of this Board are in general agreement with the policy of reform advocated by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services."

MR. CHAMPKIN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Champkin said:—As a newcomer I am under the disability—or it may well be that I have the advantage—of knowing nothing of any considerations by the Board that may have prompted this very able and interesting memorandum by the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

I approach it without knowing in what respects, if any, this Board has so failed to function effectively as to warrant the implied criticism of the D.M.S.S. that the Sanitary Board under this proposed new scheme will confine its activities to sanitation in the restricted sense of the term.

The majority of my non-official colleagues are professionally qualified to analyse these public health proposals with more perspicacity than I can claim and I would have preferred that they should have been subjected to a more detailed scrutiny than I can give them in briefly putting forward the motion that stands in my name.

I would like, however, to say that the motion as it stands is the considered and unanimous view of the non-official members of this Board. I think I could go so far as to say that the D.M.S.S. has laid us under a heavy obligation by setting forth so lucidly and convincingly needs that it is clearly our duty to urge. The Sanitary Board will not stand between the D.M.S.S. and the putting into effect of such public health reforms as are obviously desirable and we non-officials are agreed that many of the reforms he advocates are long overdue.

We appreciate the advantages of his proposals in so far as they are concerned with internal departmental changes—by which I mean changes in nomenclature, increases or reductions in personnel and improvements or additions to material and equipment.

It is of course impossible for us to hazard an opinion as to whether the public benefits of these proposals will be commensurate with the public expenditure they will involve. There must be a point of balance somewhere and if we look upon this Board rather as the guardian of the public health than as the custodian of the public purse we may still, I hope, rely upon some unhygienic Finance Committee submitting this scheme to a more searching economic analysis than we are able to give it.

We entirely agree with the D.M.S.S. as to the advisability of a clearer demarcation, by new ordinances, or by amendments to

existing ordinances, of the many interests concerned with the health, safety and convenience of the public that come within our province.

Restriction of Criticism.

We do not, however, agree that it is necessary or desirable—we are emphatically of opinion that it is very unnecessary and entirely undesirable—that the carrying out of these reforms should cloak a scheme for depriving the taxpayer of his elementary right to ask questions through the elected members of this Board on matters of public interest apart from sanitation in the restricted sense of the term.

The Prevention and Treatment of Epidemics, the Sale of Food and Drugs, Factory and Workshop Conditions, the Construction of Buildings, Cattle Disease, Town Planning, matters relating to Water Supply, the Public Health and everything else except Sanitation in the restricted sense of the term—all these by a stroke of the pen are to be placed beyond public criticism. They are to be no longer matters of public concern.

The taxpayer that pays the piper may be quite content that the D.M.S.S. should call the tune, but if the taxpayer is to be told to mind his own business when he ventures to enquire what the tune is, then I say he will not tolerate this deprivation of his right. The non-officials of this Board will most strenuously resist the proposed abrogation of their authority to criticise any and every department concerned with Public Health.

The suggested establishment of a Public Health Advisory Board consisting of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the Heads of Government Departments whomsoever that comprehensive

phrase may include—and certain "prominent non-officials," for the purpose of "advising" the government on matters of policy is not satisfactory to us.

The privilege of advising the government is no constitutional substitute for the right of criticising it and if the proposed new Board is to bring in all these Heads of Government Departments, whose interests obviously lie in the avoidance of public criticism, then it must have a majority of non-official members, as the Sanitary Board has.

Expand the Sanitary Board.

The best way of accomplishing this is to expand the Sanitary Board and to so amplify its functions that they will cover all the interests it is proposed to delegate to the suggested Public Health Advisory Board—and let me add that I don't much like that word "advisory." I would rather it were called the Public Health

Board. Still, whether you call it a Public Health Board or a Sanitary Board is immaterial. The principle, as we non-officials see it, is that you cannot have two Boards functioning together, one divested of all authority except with regard to sanitation in the restricted sense of the term and the other consisting mainly of the Heads of Government Departments acting in a purely advisory capacity on matters of policy.

We hold that these public health reforms can be put into effect without undermining the privilege and authority of the Sanitary Board to hold a watching brief for the taxpayer. If that privilege and authority is called into question—if it is suggested that the public interest will be better served by removing the Public Health Department from the sphere of public criticism—then we shall protest that this is a flouting of public rights that we cannot be expected

(Continued on Page 7.)

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THE CHILDREN'S CORNER



edited by UNCLE JACK.

OPIUM.

DEAR KIDDIES,—

We have all heard of Opium, but how many of us know from whence it comes.

It is obtained from the white poppy, the unripe "head" or seed capsule of that flower yield a juice, which when dried becomes the Opium of commerce. The poppy is largely cultivated in India, Egypt, Persia, and Asia Minor, for the sake of this juice, which yields various alkaloids, such as morphine, narcotine, thebaine, etc., Laudanum is a tincture of opium.

The Chinese are great smokers of opium and the habit is one difficult to relinquish, when once acquired. In 1803 the Chinese Government proposed to the British Government a scheme whereby the importation of Indian opium into China should cease within ten years, and at the same time measures were adopted for the closing of opium dens in China.

POUR LES PETITS.

YESTERDAY'S

TRANSLATION.

"Don't forget, Mary, that you must keep your eye on the ball," says John.

BIGGEST MAP OF MOON.

A Llanelly (South Wales) astronomer, Mr. H. Percy Wilkins, has just completed the biggest map of the moon ever made. The map, which Mr. Wilkins started 14 years ago, shows scores of thousands of craters, ridges, mountains, and other features all portrayed accurately to scale.

The previous largest map, drawn by Englishman in 1820, was only 77 in. in diameter. Mr. Wilkins' drawing is 800 in. in diameter and contains details never before shown. Mr. Wilkins is a decorator, and studies astronomy in his spare time.

FLOWER TINTING.

OH, Kiddies! Here is a gem of a trick! It is interesting, and is something to pass the time away, while giving your chums, who are ignorant of it, the shock of their lives.

Tinting your own flowers. Does it not sound good? No expensive accessories are necessary, just follow these directions.

Get two vases filled with water and place some red ink in one and a little black ink in the other. Then place some white flowers in each vase.

By the end of the day the coloured water will have been drawn up through the stems and tinted each little white petal.

The flowers look very effective will arouse a great deal of interest among young chums. You can improve upon the idea, of course, until you can create all sorts of tints, but be careful not to use the lovely blooms your mother has placed in the drawing-room, or she will be after you.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Shaw Disgrimminates.

Another of the legion of Shaw stories has it that he once missed his umbrella from the stand at his club. Subsequently he posted a notice in the hall, requesting the nobleman who had removed his umbrella to replace it.

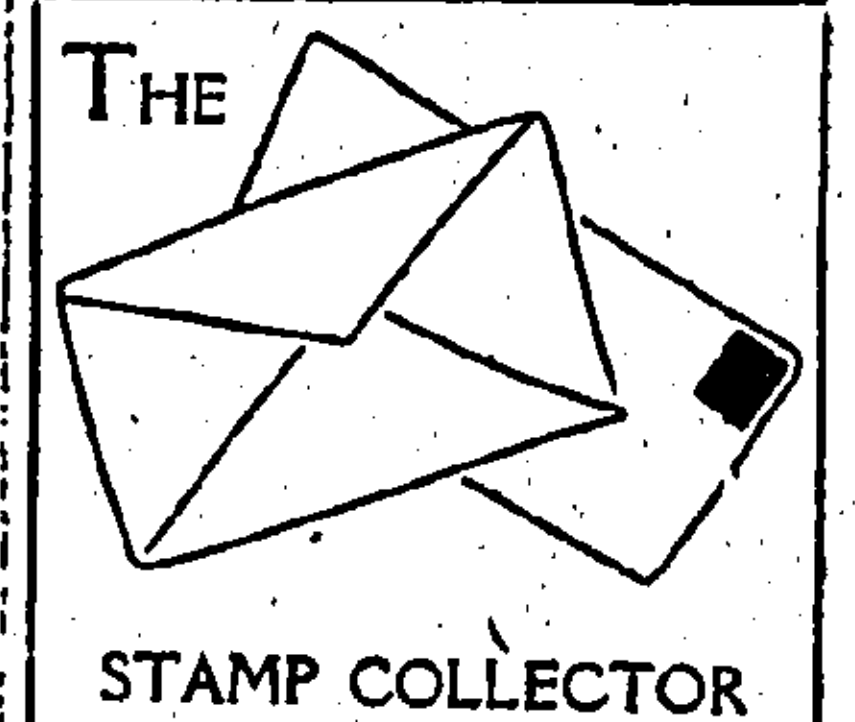
"Why do you say the 'nobleman'?" asked a friend. "Isn't it rather crude sarcasm?"

"Not at all," answered Shaw. "The constitution of this club states that it is composed of 'noblemen and gentlemen.' He couldn't be a gentleman to remove my umbrella, could he?"

A Prophecy.

A stout elderly lady sat down on a park bench that had been newly painted. A keeper, hastily approaching, said: "You can't sit there, madam, because—"

"Here I sit, and here I stick!" was the defiant answer.



STAMP COLLECTOR

THE acquisition of an album and a supply of stamps is but the beginning of a very interesting and profitable education. Stamps should be studied as well as collected and admired. Each stamp has been issued for some specific purpose or reason. (The stamp itself may be on some special paper or printed by some special printing process. Watermarks in the paper, methods of perforation or separation of the stamps, blinding colours, all have a bearing on the variety of the stamp.

Then it is highly important that we have some book of instructions or catalogue by which we can properly classify our stamps. This need is met in the Scott's Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue obtainable wherever stamps for collectors are sold. In this catalogue every known variety of stamp, is listed and every type is illustrated with the exception of United States stamps (a law prohibits the illustration of the United States stamps). With the new printing of the catalogue this summer, each stamp illustration will have a notation beneath it describing the motif or design so that the catalogue will become a very useful encyclopedia as well as classifier.

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE.

BIRD
BARD
CARD or BARE
CARE
CAGE

PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD

(Continued from Page 6.)

to regard otherwise than with grave concern.

I have spoken strongly on this particular matter because it is really the only cleavage that we feel cannot be bridged. We want to be helpful in these reform proposals, but we cannot assent to the directive and critical functions of the Sanitary Board being set aside in this arbitrary way. In other respects we are in general agreement with the progressive policy of the D.M.S.S. and will give our full support to the measures of reform that he advocates. I now move the resolution.

SECONDER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Wong Kwong Tin in seconding the motion said:—

It is with very great pleasure that I rise to second the motion just proposed by Mr. Champkin.

The Hon. D.M.S.S. is to be congratulated on his far reaching proposals for reform. While heartily supporting his efforts to effect progress in health matters, I wish to associate myself with Mr. Champkin in stressing the importance of taking into consideration the taxpayer's point of view. Hence I would urge that an unofficial majority be maintained and that such unofficial majority be representative of all sections of the Community.

One must also remember that however much one might wish to spend money on improvements, the capacity of one's pocket has to be considered. Also, annoying restrictions which may mean the highest pitch of efficiency where sanitation is concerned may undermine the prosperity of the Colony, upon which our very existence depends.

Prosperity without health is I admit undesirable; but who would be content to have health alone without a certain amount of wealth, or what would it avail the healthy man if his prospect is starvation? This is the question the Hon. D.M.S.S. has to face, and it is the answer to his criticism that the Chinese Community desires a cadet, that is one well versed in administering to act as buffer between the scientific man and the public.

DR. BASTO'S VIEWS.

Dr. R. A. de Castro Basto, speaking in support of the motion said:—

On reading over the D.M.S.S.'s recommendations for the re-organisation of the Medical and Sanitary Services in the copy submitted to the members of this Board, I cannot but feel that only the framework of a very extensive project is being laid before us for our consideration.

Such being the case it is very difficult for anyone to express his opinion on a scheme which is not only very extensive and elaborate but also very far-reaching in its ramifications. I have been given to understand however, that a very full and comprehensive report has been drawn up by the D.M.S.S. on this subject, and I would venture to suggest that the whole of this Report be laid on the table for the information of the members of this Board.

The recommendations advocated by the D.M.S.S. involve radical and significant changes in the Medical and Sanitary Departments, and if the opinion of this Board is to be sought on such an important matter it is necessary that it should be furnished with more detailed particulars than that already submitted. With regard to the Public Health Advisory Board suggested in the recommendations it is not quite clearly stated whether this Board is to replace the present Sanitary Board or whether the two are to co-exist.

Two Distinct Heads.

I would suggest the name Public Health Board instead of Public Health Advisory Board, and I think that the interests of the Colony would be served best by having two

distinct Heads for the Medical and Sanitary Departments. The co-ordination between these two departments as well as with other departments would then be brought about by the centralisation of all corresponding 'Heads' under one administering officer who will be the president of the new Board. As the work of the President under the new scheme would be mainly administrative and co-ordinative it would be preferred that he should be a non-technical official who will at the same time have the advantage of serving as a necessary counterpoise for the uniform working of the Public Health Machinery.

In the new Public Health Board the respective representatives of the Medical and Sanitary Departments will have seats, and the Head of the Sanitary Department may be the Medical Officer of Health, if it is thought that he should be an expert in Public Health work.

With regard to the unofficial members, I am of opinion that they should all be elected by public suffrage, and not partly elected and partly nominated by the Government, as it is the custom at present. If it is feared that the requisite number of elected members will not be available, the Government may then fill the vacancies by nominating its own unofficial members.

Medical Department.

There is indeed much need that this Department should be enlarged and rendered more efficient, and to my mind there is only one way by which this could be done satisfactorily and economically, i.e. by enlisting the services and co-operation of the Medical Faculty of the Hong Kong University. It is common knowledge that in general, institutions connected with a university, whether directly or indirectly, always produce a much higher standard of work than those not so connected. Seeing that our local University is more or less fostered by the Government, it seems certainly anomalous that there should be a certain amount of duplication in the personnel and in the departments occurring within one and the same colony. It will not be a difficult matter for the Government and University authorities to come to an arrangement for the fusion of the various medical and scientific departments. The contribution of the University towards this amalgamation would be mainly in the form of personnel and that of the Government mainly material.

Research Branch.

The present Bacteriological Institute appears to be incommensurate with the size and importance of a colony such as ours, and the recommendation for an increase in the staff in the person of an Assistant Bacteriologist who will also act as Pathologist, is worthy of consideration. If the fusion above suggested could be brought about, then the Chief Gov. Bacteriologist and the Professor of Bacteriology could be represented in the one man, and the posts of Gov. Pathologist and lecturer in Pathology could be held by the same individual.

Curative Branch.

The pre-eminent work of the Curative Branch of the Medical Department would appear to me to be:—

- (a) The care of the health of lesser-paid government employees.
- (b) The care and treatment of the poor and destitute of the Colony.

If the Government Civil Hospital is to be rebuilt as recommended, it should I think be passed over to the University for the purpose of Clinical Instruction. It should be an easy matter for the University to staff such a hospital economically, as there are as a rule a number

of new graduates who are willing to work for a nominal salary and even for nothing, in order to acquire experience. The same applies to the nursing staff.

The Chinese government employees may be treated at the G.O.H. (or University Hospital) and the Europeans at the Victoria which would then be reserved for the government servants and their families only.

It is not declared whether the G.O.H. is to be rebuilt on the same or at a different site, but the present locality has much to commend for as it is situated in a very densely populated district, and if the whole of the present site together with the surrounding grounds etc. be made available, then there ought to be enough room for a model and up-to-date hospital. The idea of accommodating the investigative staff at one headquarters is sound, but I would suggest Pokfulam as a better site as affording ground for the stabling of the cattle used in the preparation of sera.

Question of Segregation.

The number of medical officers required under the new scheme is certainly large but if the greater part of this personnel be recruited locally and if the unification project could be made to materialise, then the scheme would not appear to be so ambitious or so difficult as it would seem at first sight. I note however that no mention has been made on the problem of the treatment and segregation of the leprosy and tuberculous and considering the magnitude of the scheme, this omission is somewhat incompressible.

It seems that I have dwelt somewhat lengthily on this subject of the re-organisation of the Medical and Sanitary Services, but I feel it incumbent upon me as an elected member of this Board, and a medical man at that, that I should avail myself of this opportunity in presenting to you, for the consideration of the Government, certain suggestions which the D.M.S.S. may find useful to incorporate in his plans, when the time arrives for their materialisation.

In conclusion I wish to say that the policy of re-organising the Medical and Sanitary Services, is, generally speaking, sound and deserves the serious consideration of the Government.

DR. LI SHU FAN.

Dr. Li Shu Fan speaking for the motion said:—

As a member of this Board representing the public including the Medical profession I feel that it is fitting that I should make a few remarks upon the recommendations so ably worked out and submitted by the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services.

I heartily welcome the scheme of reform advocated—a reform which I think is long overdue.

I believe that when the scheme is appropriately carried out it will do much in obviating the duplication of personnel, machinery and equipment, with consequent all round improvement in service and curtailment of expenditure.

I think my colleagues agree with me that the part of the recommendations dealing with the re-adjustment of the various ordinances are essentially sound. It should merit the support of the Board and the adoption by Government.

As regards the recommendations under subheading "The Medical or Curative Branch" it appears to me that there is a rather complete provision of officers both in number and in qualification. But in view of the continual prevalence and the excessive mortality of tuberculosis in this Colony I think it is imperative that one or more tuberculosis officers be provided.

Co-operation Needed.

Owing to the necessity for economy co-operation and complete understanding in a scheme of this magnitude I deem it advisable to take into consideration the services of the Hong Kong University, Clinical professors, viz., the professors of medicine, surgery and obstetrics. I believe the inclusion of these professors would entirely obviate the appointment of a separate

set of specialists such as "a senior physician, a senior surgeon, a senior obstetrician" advocated in the recommendations.

I need hardly emphasize that the professors mentioned are highly qualified specialists and that they have been for sometime rendering valued and highly appreciated public services.

I understand that at present more than half of the work in the Government Civil Hospital is being conducted by the Clinical professors and their staff at a tremendous saving of expenditure to the Government. I have reasons to believe that their work was conscientious and above reproach. Furthermore, I understand there is an agreement between the Government and the Rockefeller Foundation whereby the Clinical professors are compelled to remain at the Government Civil Hospital. As a matter of fact the annual donation from the Foundation was a source of substantial and continual help both to the University and the Government. Besides, apart from the G.C.H. there is no other Clinical teaching centre for the medical students. Hence I mention that if it is for no other reason, than that of upholding the privilege and duty of Hong Kong, as being the beacon-light of education, especially in medicine, in this part of the world, we are honour-bound to give serious consideration to the University and its students.

Under the same subheading "The Medical or Curative Branch" I think that sufficient recognition has not been accorded to the fact that there are in the colony a number of highly qualified specialists who may be willing to co-operate either in an honorary capacity or on part-time engagement.

I should like to point out that the usual practice of hospitals and infirmaries in Great Britain of appointing local specialists to the staffs on part-time or entirely honorary appointments has been a dependable source of economy and satisfaction.

Kennedy Town.

In regard to the clause "Super-numeraries to the extent of 20 per cent., etc." I believe this estimate was based on a highly salaried European staff of large numbers who must necessarily go on long leave every few years. Here again, may we not wisely economise by utilizing local University graduates or local men who hold British University diplomas. I am entirely in accord with the recommendation that a modern Infectious Disease Hospital and Quarantine Station be built. I earnestly hope that when sanctioned it will be built in a less objectionable quarter than Kennedy Town, unless trade nuisances in the vicinity of the present hospital are permanently abated.

With reference to the recommendations on "Medical relief" I am glad to notice that contemplation was made for extending the Kowloon Hospital and the rebuilding of the G.C.H.

General Ward Accommodation.

But both in the extension and in the rebuilding of the hospitals I take this opportunity to emphasize that due regard should be made for the average taxpayer by providing sufficient general ward accommodations. The practice of providing paying private wards may be quite necessary in by-gone days but owing to the existence of a number of excellent private and semi-private hospitals at the present time I consider it unnecessary and undesirable for the Government to provide private wards for paying members of the public. I think it is very hard and unfair to turn away needy patients as is being frequently done in Government hospitals for want of general ward accommodation while at the same time these hospitals are occupied with a number of private wards.

I understand at present the G.C.H. does not as a rule admit tuberculous patients. I earnestly hope that provision will be made for them in the future hospitals unless a sanatorium is provided. With exception to the points enumerated above I consider the scheme of reform submitted by the D.M.S.S. is one based on sound principles and is worthy of the fullest consideration and support.

MR. L. C. F. BELLAMY.

Mr. Bellamy said:—The task of condensing within the compass of 6 paragraphs the unanimous views of the six unofficial members of this Board on a matter of such importance as the recommendations now before us is a very difficult one and I think Mr. Champkin is to be congratulated on his effort to co-ordinate our various views. It would, however, be very strange if the motion did not contain, here and there, features with which one or more members might be lightly out of sympathy. That is my position regarding that portion of paragraph 2 which deals with the vice-chairmanship of the Public Health Board. I am not convinced that there exists in the Colony a more suitable man for this position than the Hon. the D.M.S.S.

Coming to clause 5 which recommends that memoranda of individual members on the recommendations of the D.M.S.S. should be forwarded to Government, I may say that in my very brief memorandum I laid stress on the need for every member of this Board being supplied with a copy of Dr. Wellington's full and elaborate report of two years ago. I regret very much that this request has not been complied with as I believe that a study of his full report is indispensable to a thorough appreciation by members of this Board of the justification and adequate grounds for Dr. Wellington's recommendations.

What I like best about this motion is Mr. Champkin's happy reference in clause 6 to the policy of Public Health reform now foreshadowed for Hong Kong and I hope that no avoidable loss of time will occur to delay the putting of this policy of reform into effect. I support the motion.

MR. M. K. LO.

Mr. M. K. Lo said:—My colleagues have already dealt with the various aspects of the D.M.S.S.'s recommendations so fully that I feel it is unnecessary for me to make any lengthy remarks on the Motion now before the Board. I should, however, like to deal with paragraph 2 of the Motion in so far as it refers to the Vice-Chairmanship of the proposed Public Health Board.

It will be seen that the unanimous view of the unofficial members is that the Constitution of the Sanitary Board be enlarged in order that it may function as a Public Health Board with the personnel suggested by the D.M.S.S. for his Public Health Advisory Board, except that the Vice-Chairman shall be a non-technical man, preferably the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

In view of certain newspaper comments on the D.M.S.S.'s recommendations I should like to state publicly my own reasons for concurring in the terms of clause 2 of the Motion. To begin with, I say at once that my reasons have nothing whatever to do with "the old question of Chinese susceptibilities" as one paper has put it. The fact that this Motion represents the unanimous view of all the unofficial members, including three who are not Chinese, is at least suggestive that the *raison d'être* of clause 2 of the Motion must be something else.

In regard to this matter the D.M.S.S. observes, "In Hong Kong because of the desire of certain Chinese to have a buffer interposed between them and the professional hygienist it is recommended that until public opinion is more educated on matters of Hygiene and Sanitation the post of 'Head of the Sanitary Department' shall be held by a Cadet Officer who is a Chinese scholar." I say frankly that I do not share this desire, and that it has nothing to do with the reasons for my concurring in clause 2 of the Motion.

"The More I Ponder..." I venture to quote the following paragraphs from a memorandum which I submitted to the Head of the Sanitary Department in connection with the D.M.S.S.'s recommendations:—
"10. On the 'Expert versus Layman' issue, the more I ponder over the matter, the greater the difficulty I experience in coming to a decisive conclusion. But my mind is definitely inclined to (Continued on Page 5.)"

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R.
NOTICE.

VICTORIA Road between Cadogan Street, Kennedy Town, and Mount Davis Road is closed to traffic from 3rd AUGUST, 1932, until further notice.

T. H. KING,
Inspector General of Police.
Hong Kong, 2nd August, 1932. [2429]

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE
STANLEY.

EXAMINATION for New Students on Sept. 3rd, at 9 a.m. School begins Sept. 6th. For Prospectus, for Boys and Day Boys, apply to Mr. LI HOI TUNG, BAKER & CO., 20, Des Vaux Road, C, or

ST. STEPHEN'S COLLEGE,
Stanley.G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 8th DAY of AUGUST, 1932, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wong Nai Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	Inland Lot No. 3109.	Adjoining Inland Lot No. 3149, Yik Yan Street.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	4,000	40	12,100
As per sale plan.						

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 8th DAY of AUGUST, 1932, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshui, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing on 1st July, 1932, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years less the last three days thereof.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
2	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1034.	Adjoining Inland Lot No. 1035, Tai Po Road and 1st Tai Po Street.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	18,000	832	88,200
As per sale plan.						

G. R.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 8th DAY of AUGUST, 1932, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wong Nai Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rental	Upset Price
3	Inland Lot No. 3510.	Adjoining Inland Lot No. 3509, Yuen Yuen Street.	N. 100 ft. E. 100 ft. S. 100 ft. W. 100 ft.	2,500	44	7,150
As per sale plan.						

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The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, AUGUST 3, 1932.

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

WELL-INFORMED German opinion is that the recent general election will not deeply affect either the internal or foreign policy of the Fatherland. Herr HITLER, as leader of the largest party in the Reichstag will probably be asked to form a government, and while his acceptance is a possibility the chances are that the present government will carry on, at least temporarily. German people do not yet see Herr HITLER as Chancellor. Many seem to recast the idea. To take office involves resignation of the leadership of the party, and it is as an orator and a party leader that HITLER has gained power. His party numbered 110 in the last Reichstag and it has now more than doubled its strength and stands at 230. It can count on the support of the German Party and a proportion of the smaller parties, totalling 39 in all. But as the Socialists and Communists total 184 that leaves the Central Party, to which the present Chancellor belongs, in a pivotal position.

A coalition appears unlikely, and not long ago Herr HITLER announced that, "the Nazis movement has not fought for thirteen years, and has not established itself as the abiter of the nation's future in order weakly to enter coalition with the existing government, and thus prolong the existing national policy." A recent pronouncement by Herr HITLER, even if due allowance be made for electioneering atmospherics, also suggests that the Nazis attitude may be that of a candid friend and qualified supporter of the Central party government. The present state of Germany is such that to hold the reins is no easy task, and, to be at the mercy of a hostile coalition of parties, united only for purposes of opposition, is not going to make the position easier. If the Nazis had a clear majority they then could go ahead with their policy, and hope to force

their way through the partial failures and vicissitudes of administration to essential success. But to know that strong and unpopular action, inspired by long-sighted views, is going to be crashed by a fortuitous alliance of rivals hardly induces a great party to take responsibility without power. The Government has got to be carried on and no doubt Herr HITLER feels there is much to be said for letting Herr von PAPEN get the odium inevitable where the situation necessitates caution and compromise. Then, at a future election, the steady success of the Nazis party may be carried to fruition!

The growth of the Communist party by eleven is a reflection of economic distress and unemployment. In Britain they reaped their inevitable harvest. There can be no doubt of this party's liaison with Russia, though its members seem to vary in "redness" from that of England's fairly mild "wild men of Glasgow" to definite revolutionaries. The latter appear to be few and Germany shows no more sign than any other western nation of "going Bolshevik."

No less than 84 per cent. of the electorate voted, an eloquent commentary on the extent to which modern Germany is moved by politics. How different from the tepid interest of pre-war days when the Kaiser's government ruled! It is a reminder that the problem of modern Germany is a world problem. Things that make for economic depression and political discontent in Germany have a world reaction. Suspicion, uncertainty and lack of confidence are perpetrated and the emergency of trade and industry from depression is being delayed by the present condition of the German Republic.

SPEEDING CASE ENDS.

MR. L. H. MOOREMAN FINED.

After many remands, the case against Mr. L. H. Mooreman for driving a motor-car in a manner dangerous to the public along Shauiwan Road was brought to an end at Central Magistracy yesterday when Mr. Schofield fined the defendant \$25.

Defendant claimed that his speed was twenty miles an hour and not 35 as alleged by the police.

Sergt. Baker, the prosecuting officer, asked if defendant had driven at Brooklands. The Magistrate, however, remarked that the question irrelevant and asked the defendant if he had had considerable experience as a driver. The defendant intimated that he had and had been a car dealer in England.

His usual speed when driving was between 30 and 35 miles an hour except in controlled areas. He considered that the highest speed that could be attempted with safety across Shauiwan Road was 25 miles an hour.

Mr. G. L. Stanley-Smith who stated that he had had considerable experience in England and Shanghai, although he had only driven once in Hong Kong, said the greatest speed a car could be driven across Shauiwan Road with safety without skidding on a dry road was 35 miles an hour. If the road were wet a car could not possibly go more than 25 miles.

The Magistrate held that the defendant had driven dangerous and had not allowed a sufficient margin of safety.

Overhead!

Airship parties frequently become quite jolly affairs, I read. Hence the expression, "The lark overhead."

Speeding Up!

"Put all thought of marrying him out of your head, my dear. He only earns three pounds a week."

"Yes, daddy, but a week goes so quickly!"

Exuberant Schoolboys.

The high barometer seems to be inducing high spirits among schoolboys, says a Home paper. By its celebration "rag" in honour of the school's victory in the Ladies' Plate at Henley Shrewsbury has now gone one better than Eton.

Armchair pessimists, however, need have no alarms. They should remember the days of their own youth.

And were not troops called out to quell a Winchester rebellion in the days of our great-grandfathers?

Miss Tempest's Birthday.

That ever-charming and vivacious actress, Miss Marie Tempest, celebrated her 68th birthday on July 15.

This date was made the occasion of the presentation to Granny of a very special gift by the children of Mr. Loring, who acts as his mother's business manager.

Wherever Miss Tempest is playing, her dressing-room is decorated with a collection of photographs of her adored grand-children, while she is never happier than when she is entertaining these delightful youngsters at her London home.

A Wimbledon Bride.

On July 24th, a day which was also her birthday, one of the most popular of British lawn tennis players—Miss Gwyneth Sterry—changed her name to Mrs. W. M. Simmers. There were five past lady champions at the wedding reception and half-a-dozen leading Ruggers players, friends of the bridegroom, who is a Scottish international.

Local and General

The Hong Kong dollar was unchanged yesterday at 1s 3d.

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Wuhu on account of cholera.

Ten cases of cholera were reported during Saturday, Sunday and Monday. There were also two cases of enteric and one case of small-pox.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending July 15, amounted to 103,257 metric tons, and the sales during the period to 51,049 metric tons.

A thief entered the apartment of Mr. S. M. Ismail, at 457, Hennessy Road, on Monday morning, and made a haul of clothing and jewellery, the value of which was not disclosed.

According to a police report, the offices of Messrs. Robert, Wilson & Co., in David House, were entered during the holiday by a thief who made a small haul in cash, amounting to \$75, from a drawer in the comptroller's office.

Diving operations are in progress in connection with the salvage of the steam tug, "Edith," which lies submerged 12 miles north by west of Green Island. Masters of vessels are warned to give the wreck a wide berth and proceed with care when passing.

Lau Kung man, a Chinese military officer, staying at the Nanking Hotel in Des Vaux Road Central, has reported to the police that he left an attaché case, containing papers and various articles, in a rickshaw when alighting outside the Hotel on Monday. He does not know the number of the rickshaw.

Miss Sterry's mother herself won

at Wimbledon five times, and the other title-holder guests will include Mrs. G. W. Hilyard, Mrs. Lambert Chambers, Mrs. Larcombe, and Mrs. Godfree.

Set from Mrs. Moody.

Miss Sterry is to make her home at Glasgow. Appropriate enough, she holds all three Scottish championships. Perhaps her most celebrated lawn tennis achievement was the set she won from Mrs. Moody (then Miss Wills)—the only one the American forfeited—on the centre court in 1927.

After this courageous feat, Miss Sterry was included in the Wightman Cup team for America.

Here she won her match and also, through her infectious gaiety and inherited instinct for the game, the hearts of the American spectators.

Mr. Justice Avory.

The recent conferring of the title of Privy Councillor upon Mr. Justice Avory is being widely construed as an indication that he is likely to retire from the judicial bench before very long. In respect, both of age—he was born on August 31, 1851, and is therefore in his 81st year—and of date of appointment, Mr. Justice Avory is senior judge of the King's Bench. He was made a judge on October 1, 1910, the day before Mr. Justice Horridge.

The C.P.R. President.

Among the passengers who arrived at Southampton last month in the Empress of Britain was the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. E. W. Beatty. Mr. Beatty made the trip to England with the special object of accompanying back to Canada the delegates to the Imperial Conference.

In Palace Yard.

Palace Yard, the parking ground of the Houses of Parliament is often decorated by a two-horse brougham in which Sir Bertram Fallo drives to Westminster, and an old electric brougham, said to

date from 1912, in which Mr. Geoffrey Shakespeare sometimes arrives.

Mr. Maxton, the Clydeside leader, drives down in an extremely ancient and somewhat dilapidated baby car. It is not so long ago that a woman M.P. helped other members to push Mr. Maxton's "juggernaut" up the Yard in an effort to start it.

Lord Lymington lives on a converted Dutch barge which may often be seen moored off St. Thomas' Hospital opposite the House, and Major B. Thomas lives on a boat which he keeps at Chiswick.

Ho Would!

When Mr. George Bernard Shaw was asked some time ago to comment upon a certain Atlantic flight, his retort was something like this: "It is the machine that has flown the Atlantic, not the man."

A Judge's Compliment.

Few K.C.'s have received so generous a tribute to their skill and ability as that which was paid to Sir Patrick Hastings by Mr. Justice Humphreys on the last day of the Bagney murder trial. The learned judge characterised the speech of the leading counsel for the defence, not only as a "remarkable forensic effort," but also as a "careful and accurate analysis of the evidence."

Throughout the proceedings against Mrs. Barney, Sir Patrick was concentrating upon her defence every ounce of the energy and enthusiasm of which he is capable. There is no counsel who becomes more wrapped up in the cause for which he is appearing. A London diarist says:—

Now that the strain is ended and the battle won, Sir Patrick, I suspect, will have slipped quietly away to join Lady Hastings at his country house at Fawley, on the Solent. There, in addition to a lovely garden, there is a stretch of beach, which Sir Patrick has been known to refer to as "my private sea."

Charged before Mr. W. Schofield yesterday with the unlawful possession of 54 tins of prepared opium, a Chinese was fined \$5,000 with the alternative of one year's hard labour. It was stated that the defendant was arrested as he was leaving the s.s. Yuet On and that the contraband was found in his luggage.

Sentence of three years' imprisonment for a breach of a deportation was imposed on Kong Sze, by Sir Joseph Kemp at the Criminal Sessions yesterday. The assistant Attorney General, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, said the accused was convicted on June 26, 1928, on a charge of kidnapping in the New Territories. An order of banishment for life was later issued and the prisoner was deported on Dec. 24. The following year he was found in the New Territories and arrested. He was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and nine strokes of the birch. On July 13, 1930, he was deported a second time. On June 1 of this year the prisoner was again found in the New Territories.

Woo Pak Wing of 90, Kennedy Road, was fined \$30 by Mr. Schofield yesterday when he was charged with driving his motor-cycle in a manner dangerous to the public on the Beach Road at Repulse Bay on July 17. The defendant pleaded guilty. The Hon. Mr. T. H. King, who prosecuted, said that on the day in question he was standing at the side of the Beach Road a short distance from the cafeteria when he heard motor cycles approaching from the east. The defendant was in front and on passing the cafeteria he accelerated to about 25 or 30 miles an hour. He turned his head and called to the rider at the back before he passed Mr. King. Although he only momentarily turned his head, the speed and the manner he did it was, in the opinion of Mr. King, grossly dangerous and negligent.

DEWAR'S

THE SPIRIT OF
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ALLEGED DIAMOND
THEFT.EUROPEAN AGAIN
REMANDED.

Mr. D. D. Oshae, formerly employed as the office manager by the Advertising and Publicity Bureau, made another appearance before Mr. W. Schofield yesterday.

The defendant is charged with stealing by bailie diamonds to the value of 2,500 guilders (approximately \$3,600 Hong Kong Currency), the property of J. Groen of Soekaboemi.

Mr. T. Murphy (Assistant Director of Criminal Investigation) said he was in receipt of a letter from the Consul to the effect that the depositions, including, he hoped, the requisition, were due in Hong Kong by the Tjibadak on Tuesday next. The defendant was formally remanded for a week.

PROFESSOR FIRES AT
RECTOR.

VIENNA CEMETERY DRAMA.

Vienna.—There was a dramatic scene at the Vienna Central Cemetery during the unveiling of a memorial tombstone to the famous botanist, Professor Wettstein.

While Professor Abel, newly elected Rector of the Vienna University, was making a speech a grey-haired man, with a long white beard pushed his way through the crowd.

With the words, "Now we will have a final settlement, you dirty scoundrel!" he fired a shot from a distance of 3ft. Fortunately, the Socialist Mayor of Vienna leapt forward in time and succeeded in deflecting the man's aim.

Before the man could fire again he was overpowered and disarmed. At the police station he was found to be a university zoological don, Professor Karl Knill-Schneider. He alleged that some years ago the new rector and the late Professor Wettstein together had prevented his obtaining the botanical chair at the university, and that he had made up his mind to shoot the rector.

BRITISH FILMS IN
FAR EASTBRITISH ENTERPRISE AT
LAST WAKENS UPSTUDIO TO BE OPENED IN
HONG KONG

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A LARGER proportion of British Films will be exhibited in the Far East as the result of a five year contract to take the whole of the British film output of the Gaumont British Corporation which has been signed by Mr. Osborn, Managing Director of the Associated British Picture Corporation, which controls 175 Far Eastern cinemas.

It is understood that instead of nearly a hundred per cent. American films now shown, eighty per cent. will be British.

The Associated British Picture Corporation is also purchasing 25 British talking machines to replace the existing equipment.

Two studios will be opened in Hong Kong and Shanghai for making Chinese and Japanese talking pictures.

PARAGUAY APPEALS
TO LEAGUEBOLIVIA VIOLATES
ARTICLES TEN AND
ELEVEN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ASUNCIÓN, Aug. 1. THE Government of Paraguay have cabled to the League of Nations charging Bolivia with violating Articles Ten and Eleven of the League Covenant.

Under Article Ten, members undertake to respect the territorial integrity of other members, and under Article Eleven, members may invoke a meeting of the Council in the event of a war or a threat of war.

The Paraguayan Parliament, in the meantime, has approved the President's request for the mobilisation of all forces.

Mediation Offer.

It was reported this morning from Santiago de Chile that the Argentine Government, Brazil and Chile had jointly called upon Bolivia and Paraguay to cease hostilities—several serious border incidents have occurred—and to accept neutral mediation in their dispute.

The three South American governments also urged upon Bolivia and Paraguay that a provisional neutral zone be established in the disputed territory.

It has been learned from Washington that the Bolivian Government has rejected the mediation proposals of the three countries nearest to the belligerents.

THE FIRST CASUALTIES.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, Aug. 2. Eight Bolivians and nine Paraguayans were killed in an engagement near Toledo.

OFFICE BOY'S
LAPSETHREE YEARS' FOR
FORGERY.

Charged with uttering a false cheque, Lo Chi Hung, alias Dolvin Peter Henry, alias Peter Lo, appeared before Mr. Justice Wood at the Criminal Sessions yesterday and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

Outlining the case, Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith said accused, who was educated at a mission school in Hong Kong, was employed as office boy by the Italian Consulate. On many occasions, the Consul, Mr. R. Perrajolo had sent him to the bank to cash cheques.

On May 28, accused went to the National City Bank of New York and presented a cheque on the Consul for \$500.

At that time, however, the Consul had insufficient funds to meet the cheque and a bank official telephoned Mr. Perrajolo who immediately went to the bank.

In the meantime, accused fled but he was later caught and was identified by bank officials.

The Puisne Judge told prisoner that the charge against him was one of the most serious on the calendar, the maximum penalty for which was 25 years' imprisonment. In view of the accused's previous good record, sentence of three years' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

ELECTION
AFTERMATH

UNREST IN KOENIGSBERG

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Aug. 1. WITH every indication that Herr von Papen with his government continuing to rule, the city and the Rhineland have almost magically returned to a normal atmosphere.

The necessity of the warning issued by Herr Bracht, the Deputy Commissioner of Prussia and virtual Dictator, threatening drastic measures if the political truce decreed is not respected, has, however, been exemplified by incidents at Koenigsberg.

Koenigsberg Incidents.

Here, there have been a series of outrages so serious that the police have been heavily reinforced and are patrolling the streets in armoured cars to prevent further clashes between the Nazis and the Communists.

Speculation is rife regarding what will transpire when on August 30 the new Reichstag is convened.

In the best informed quarters, the opinion is expressed that the Government hopes to secure a working majority with a programme not too circumscribed by party considerations.

The Government is waiting for the election fever to subside before devising a plan, though it will presumably be drawn up upon the lines of the Chancellor's pre-election manifesto.

POLICE OFFICERS
CHARGED.ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF
BRIBES.

The case in which Lance-Sergeant Feroze Shah and P.C. Birkat Ali, Indian policemen were charged with receiving bribes from Chan Cho Fan, the proprietor of a shop dealing in preserved vegetables at 11, Sai Street, was continued at Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. W. Schofield.

Mr. W. le Bart Sparrow, A.S.P., appeared for the prosecution while defendants were represented by Mr. M. K. Lo.

The present amendments to the charges against Feroze Shah are (a) unlawfully obtaining from Chan Cho Fan, the sum of 60 cents as a bribe; (b) Unlawfully procuring from Chan Cho Fan, through a unknown Chinese female the sum of 50 cents.

Mr. Lo, in opening yesterday, said: I think the amendments are alright, but nevertheless I do not think you should allow them. The Crown is taking two contrary charges. If the money is paid and received as a gratuity and the defendant receives same as a gift, it cannot be a bribe.

Alternative Charges.

Alternative charges can't go as far as this, your Worship. You must see that the defendant may be embarrassed in the defence if your Worship allows these conflicting charges to stand.

You can well imagine a man saying I admit receiving the sum, but I did not take it as a bribe. How can he defend alternative charges? By his very defence he will be guilty. Mr. Lo, continuing, asked, which charge the Crown proposed to follow and he said: Not only may the defendant be embarrassed if your Worship allows these alternative charges to stand, but he will be embarrassed.

Crown's Case.

In answering, Mr. W. le Bart Sparrow said that a good defence would be that no money was received or paid. He added that if his Worship found the case was not one of bribery, he would then prove that money was paid without the permission of the I.C.P. Continuing, Mr. Sparrow said that if his Worship ruled that both charges could not be considered, he could only suggest that both charges be taken by another Magistrate.

His Worship decided that the evidence could be heard and then the charges decided later. His Worship added that the charges were now definitely alternative.

Inspector H. Phillips and Chan Cho Fan gave formal evidence. The case was adjourned till next Monday.

FERRY-BOAT
DISASTER216 PASSENGERS FEARED
DROWNED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NOAKHALI, BENGAL, August 2. ONLY thirty-one were saved out of 247 occupants of a ferry-boat which struck a sandbank and capsized in the estuary of the Ganges.

MUI TSAI SYSTEM.

4,000 ON LAST YEAR'S
REGISTER.

In his report for 1931, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs states:—

At the beginning of the year some 4,000 girls were on our books as registered mui tai. Throughout the year constant vigilance has been maintained in order that the declared policy of the Government may be strictly carried out. As a further means to this end, an officer from the Police was seconded in July for exclusive duty under the Secretary for Chinese Affairs as mui tai inspector.

In October two Cantonese ladies, with a knowledge of English, were selected from a considerable number of candidates for two new appointments as Female Inspectors of mui tai, working under the immediate direction of the mui tai inspector.

This step, which was advocated by the District Watch Committee, has proved to be of great value. The ladies, who are very diligent and take an interest in their work, visit the homes of every registered mui tai and get in touch with the families.

Details of every visit are recorded, unreported changes of addresses are investigated, due payment of wages is enquired into and where necessary cautions are given.

The general public is well aware of the importance attached by Government to the proper care of mui tai, and from time to time we have received communications which are always immediately followed up. A number of such anonymous communications proved to be baseless, and were probably prompted by spite, but in some cases they led to the discovery of an unregistered mui tai.

Thirty-nine Prosecutions.

During the year thirty-nine prosecutions were brought under the mui tai Ordinance with thirty-eight convictions. These prosecutions, which included one for non-payment of wages, were mainly for employment of unregistered mui tai. No case arose for prosecution of an employer on the ground of ill-treating a registered mui tai.

The help of the Po Leung Kuk and the Salvation Army Home has again been ungrudgingly given to this department.

It should also be recorded that a happy co-operation has existed between this department and the Society for the Protection of Children in cases of hardship, arising from poverty or any other cause, in which children have been affected.

Under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance (4 of 1897) fifteen prosecutions were brought with fifteen convictions. These were cases of hawking or procuring.

Under Section 45A of Ordinance 2 of 1905, twenty-four cases were brought on charges connected with trafficking in minors and thirty-two convictions were obtained.

BODY IN ICE.

JAPANESE FISHERMEN'S
TRAGIC RETURN.

When the Seifuku Maru, a Japanese fishing boat, arrived in Singapore on July 13 it brought the body of one of its crew laid on ice.

The fishing boat left Singapore on the morning of July 5 and when 150 miles away and six miles off Paloh Varella, Pahang, it stopped and fishing nets were thrown overboard on July 10.

One of the nets, however, became stuck in the rocks and all efforts to get it released were unsuccessful. Then Gakei Tamashiro, 20 years of age, dived into the sea in a last endeavour to get the net free. He disappeared and his body was found two days later. The Seifuku Maru then turned back for Singapore with the fisherman's body on ice.

OBITUARY

DOCTOR SEIPEL

MAN WHO RECONSTRUCTED
AUSTRIA

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DR. SEIPEL, an ex-Chancellor, died at 8 a.m. this morning from the ultimate effects of a bullet which lodged in his lung when an attempt was made to assassinate him in 1924.

He had been failing in health since February.

He was the leader of the Roman Catholic Christian Socialist Party and was notable for the reconstruction of war-crippled Austria.

HONG KONG—AMOY
FLIGHT.TAKES FOUR HOURS BY
CHINESE PILOT.

Captain Tachen Wen Lin left Hong Kong at 1.15 yesterday and arrived in Amoy approximately four hours later.

He was flying his Avro-504, registered in Hong Kong. Captain Tachen holds a British "A" licence and frequently visits Hong Kong by air.

In Hong-Kong
To-Day

FAIR GENERALLY.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT, FORECAST AND REMARKS, ISSUED BY THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY AT 5.10 P.M., STATED:—

PRESSURE REMAINS HIGHEST OVER THE PACIFIC TO THE EAST OF THE BONINS, AND RELATIVELY LOW OVER SOUTH CHINA. THE TYPHOON IS SITUATED ABOUT 230 MILES SOUTH-EAST OF SHANGHAI, MOVING N. OR N.N.E. LOCAL FORECAST: S.W. WINDS, MODERATE; FAIR GENERALLY.

THE NOULENS
CASERESUMPTION OF TRIAL
POSTPONED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, August 2. THE resumption of the Noulens trial, originally fixed for Thursday is now postponed till August 10.

"REDS" AGAIN DEFEATED.

ROUNDING UP THE REBELS.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

CANTON, Aug. 2. An official communique to Canton states that the Government troops captured Haifeng, a city in southern Kiangsi, from the "Reds" yesterday afternoon. The "Reds" forces are retreating northward.

According to a message from Amoy the vanguard of the 10th Route Army has reached Shuanghang and is attempting to join with the Cantonese forces and to round up the "Reds" in southern Kiangsi.

MAISON MARNAC.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

A meeting of creditors of Maison Marnac, Limited, (in Liquidation) was held at the offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, at noon yesterday, representatives of the Hong Kong Land Investment and Agency Company, Limited, the Hariram Silk Store, and the Kohinoor Silk Store being present.

The liquidator—appointed by the Company, Mr. S. Humnden Ross, advised the meeting that, after writing down assets to a reasonable figure, there would be, as far as he could see, approximately \$9,000 assets as against liabilities of approximately \$6,000. Providing that the liquidators were able to realise the value of the stock, there was every reasonable prospect of creditors being paid in full.

The meeting confirmed the appointment of the Company of the liquidator, and decided to make no application to the Court for the appointment of any other person, either jointly or in place of the present liquidator.

CUSTOMS BLOCKADE
OF MANCHURIASOONG AND SIR F. MAZE
DISCUSS SITUATION

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Shanghai, August 2.

THE projected customs blockade against Manchuria was the subject of a two hour discussion this morning between Mr. T. V. Soong and Sir F. Maze.

A final decision, however, was not reached as Mr. Soong is reported to be awaiting the return of Chang Fu Yung, Director of the Customs Administration, who has gone to Nanking to consult with members of the Government.

SHANGHAI "WAR"
SEQUELBRID. GEN. WANG KENG
SENT TO PRISON

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, August 2.

IT is officially announced to-night that the Military Court found Brigadier-General Wang Keng guilty on a charge of desertion.

He was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment for leaving his post without the approval of his superiors during the Sino-Japanese fighting in Shanghai.

MR. MURAI'S
NEW APPOINTMENTCONSUL GENERAL AT
SYDNEY

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, August 2.

MR. MURAI, Consul-General at Shanghai, will shortly be appointed Consul-General at Sydney.

FROM CHINESE
NEWSPAPERS.

To strengthen the Japanese forces in Shanghai, a number of camps have been completed by the Japanese authorities in North Szechuen Road.

According to a telegram from Peiping heavy rains have fallen during the past few days. The main streets and commercial centres have been flooded.

A notice has been issued by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Nanking to various commercial clubs and associations reminding them that they must cease giving further orders for Japanese goods.

Mr. Wang Ching Wai, has held another conference at Nanking to discuss the question of helping the Manchurian "volunteers." It is understood that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been sent to the "volunteers."

Martial law was declared in Shanghai and Peiping on August 1 so as to prevent "Red" activities. It is reported that a number of pamphlets and slogans have appeared in Shanghai.

Over fifty "dare-to-die volunteers" taking with them a large quantity of arms and ammunition have left Nanking for Tsinan on their way to Manchuria to assist the "volunteers."

According to an official report from Canton heavy loss and many casualties have been suffered in the northern districts of Kwangtung, owing to the recent rainfall. It is also reported that the Government has sent representatives to make enquiries.

Reports from Sun Wui and Shun Tak districts, Kwangtung, state that two Chinese fishing junks have been capsized and sunk. A sudden squall struck the two vessels and it is understood that fourteen persons out of 22 on board were drowned.

At the Country Court in the Pui U district, Kwangtung, a woman was charged with kidnapping two children and selling them without the permission of their respective parents. After evidence has been given, she was found guilty and sentenced to death. The Magistrate ordered the woman to be immediately shot.

REPORTED "DEATH"
OF GEN. MAJAPANESE ADMIT THEY
MAY BE MISTAKEN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HARBIN, Aug. 2.

THE Japanese now admit that they may be mistaken in asserting that General Ma Chan Shan, the most prominent of the anti-Manchukuo leaders, was killed at Hailun.

According to the information they now supply, after a fierce battle between Chinese "Volunteers" and a Tannu detachment a few miles to the north of Hailun, a corpse was found on the battlefield, wearing the uniform of a Chinese Lieutenant-General.

Not Identified.

It was immediately assumed by the officer commanding the Tannu detachment that the dead officer was General Ma Chan Shan although he was not identified. It was thought, it appears, that Ma Chan Shan was with the forces which fell across the path of the Japanese troops.

The corpse is probably being brought to Harbin for identification. Japanese military state that near the corpse were found three baskets full of paper yen and twenty gold bars.

MA STILL ALIVE

JAPANESE RUMOURS DENIED

NANKING, Aug. 2.

The Japanese reports of General Ma Chan Shan's death are officially denied.

It is stated that wireless messages received here from General Ma state that he is directing the operations of his troops against the Japanese.

SINO-TIBETAN
HOSTILITIESCOMMANDER LIU CLAIMS
SUCCESS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, August 2.

THE Chinese Commander, Liu Wen Hui reports that his forces have completely driven out the invading Tibetans from Chinese territory, and are ready to advance in to Tibet.

MANCHUKUO
POSTAGE STAMPSSOVIET RECOGNITION
REPORTED FROM MUKDEN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 2.

ACCORDING to Japanese reports from Mukden, the Soviet have decided to recognise the new Manchukuo postage stamps, thus being the first country to do so.

MUKDEN, Later. The Soviet has recognised the Manchukuo stamps and is transmitting and delivering postal matter bearing them without more ado.

JAP. PORTION OF
BOXER INDEMNITY£33,000 HELD IN SUSPENSE
NOW RELEASED

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, August 2.

ON learning that a remittance of Tls. 843,076 has been received by Sir F. Maze from the Dairien branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, representing one-third of the customs revenue detained before the seizure of the Manchurian Customs, the Japanese portion of the Boxer Indemnity, held in suspense at the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, has been released by the Ministry of Finance.

Sir F. Maze has been instructed to renew his demands concerning the remittance of other deposits detained in Antung, Newchwang, and Harbin, while the Foreign Ministry is continuing to make strong representations to the Japanese Government against the illegal seizure of the customs at Dairien and other Manchurian ports.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY
FUND.A YEAR'S MORATORIUM
SUGGESTED.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao)

NANKING, Aug. 2. It is learned from diplomatic circles that the Nanking Foreign Ministry has suggested to the British, American and Italian Ministers that with a view to alleviating China's financial difficulties, payments of the Boxer Indemnity Fund be suspended for one year, except those earmarked for China's education.

The British, American and Italian Ministers have promised to give favourable consideration to this suggestion.

Happy &
Healthy
Childhood

thrives on
'OVALTINE'

Appetites are more difficult to please in the summer, and less food is eaten—while the need for energy-giving nourishment is greater, because more energy is expended in this terribly trying climate. That is why everybody becomes quickly tired on these hot days.

Cold 'Ovaltine' is not only delicious and refreshing but it also supplies energy-giving nourishment in a concentrated and most easily digested form. The lightest meal is made complete in nutritive value.

No trouble to prepare—simply add 'Ovaltine' to cold milk, or milk and water, and whisk for a minute, or else mix it with a little hot water, and fill up with milk, or water, and put it on the ice until required.

OVALTINE
The delightful COLD Summer Drink



Sports News

TENNIS LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S MATCHES.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES AND UNDER-GRADUATES WIN.

[BY SALADIN]

Ground conditions had improved sufficiently yesterday to permit play, and so a couple of matches were decided in the Tennis League. The details follow:—

"B" DIVISION.

H.K.C.C. v. UNIVERSITY.

Playing on their opponents' courts, the University beat the Hong Kong Cricket Club by 2 sets. Scores:—

Bowker and Monaghan (H.K.C.C.) drew with T. K. Lien and F. K. Khoo 6-4

beat Y. K. Ng and T. E. Yeoh 6-3

drew with Y. S. Chew and H. M. Tay 6-4

Gordon and Lloyd (H.K.C.C.) lost to T. K. Lien and F. K. Khoo 4-6

lost Y. K. Ng and T. E. Yeoh 6-2

lost to Y. S. Chew and H. M. Tay 3-6

Worrall and B. L. Stock (H.K.C.C.) lost to T. K. Lien and F. K. Khoo 1-6

lost to Y. K. Ng and T. E. Yeoh 1-6

lost to Y. S. Chew and H. M. Tay 3-6

H.K.C.C. 3 sets University 0 sets

"C" DIVISION.

GRADUATES v. I.R.C.

The Graduates Association engaged the Indian Recreation Club at Sookunpoo, and carried away full points. Scores:—

S. A. R. Box and M. P. Madar (I.R.C.) drew with Dr. Samy and T. K. Tan 6-6

beat H. N. Chung and F. Zimmermann 7-5

lost to F. Prata and Dr. Yeo 4-6

A. A. Rumbach and M. R. Abbas (I.R.C.) lost to Dr. Samy and T. K. Tan 3-6

lost to H. N. Chung and F. Zimmermann 3-6

beat F. Prata and Dr. Yeo 6-2

A. K. Suffind and A. S. Suffind lost to Dr. Samy and T. K. Tan 4-6

lost to H. N. Chung and F. Zimmermann 4-6

lost to F. Prata and Dr. Yeo 4-6

I.R.C. 2½ sets Graduates ½ sets

OLYMPIC GAMES

NEW 400 METRES RECORD

[Through Reuters' Agency.]

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 1. AFTER establishing a new Olympic record of 10.25 sec. in a 400 metres heat, Toland, the brilliant American sprinter, was defeated by Lord Burghley.

Record Not Allowed.

LOS ANGELES, Later. Toland's world record was not allowed because he knocked down the last hurdle. The runner-up, Hardin, U.S.A., Time: 10.25 sec. equals the world record. Lord Burghley was fourth.

Throwing the Hammer: In the final O'Callaghan, Ireland, was first; 176 ft. 11½ inches.

ARMY TENNIS LEAGUE.

HONG KONG SECTION.

The following are the results of the tennis match played at Sookunpoo, yesterday, between the Royal Army Ordnance Corps and the Royal Army Pay Corps:

R.A.O.C.

Cond. Mitchell and S. M. Anderson 0

S/Sgt. Norris and S/Sgt. Mitchell 6

S/Sgt. Sanderson and L/Cpl. Smith 4

Cond. Mitchell and S. M. Anderson 0

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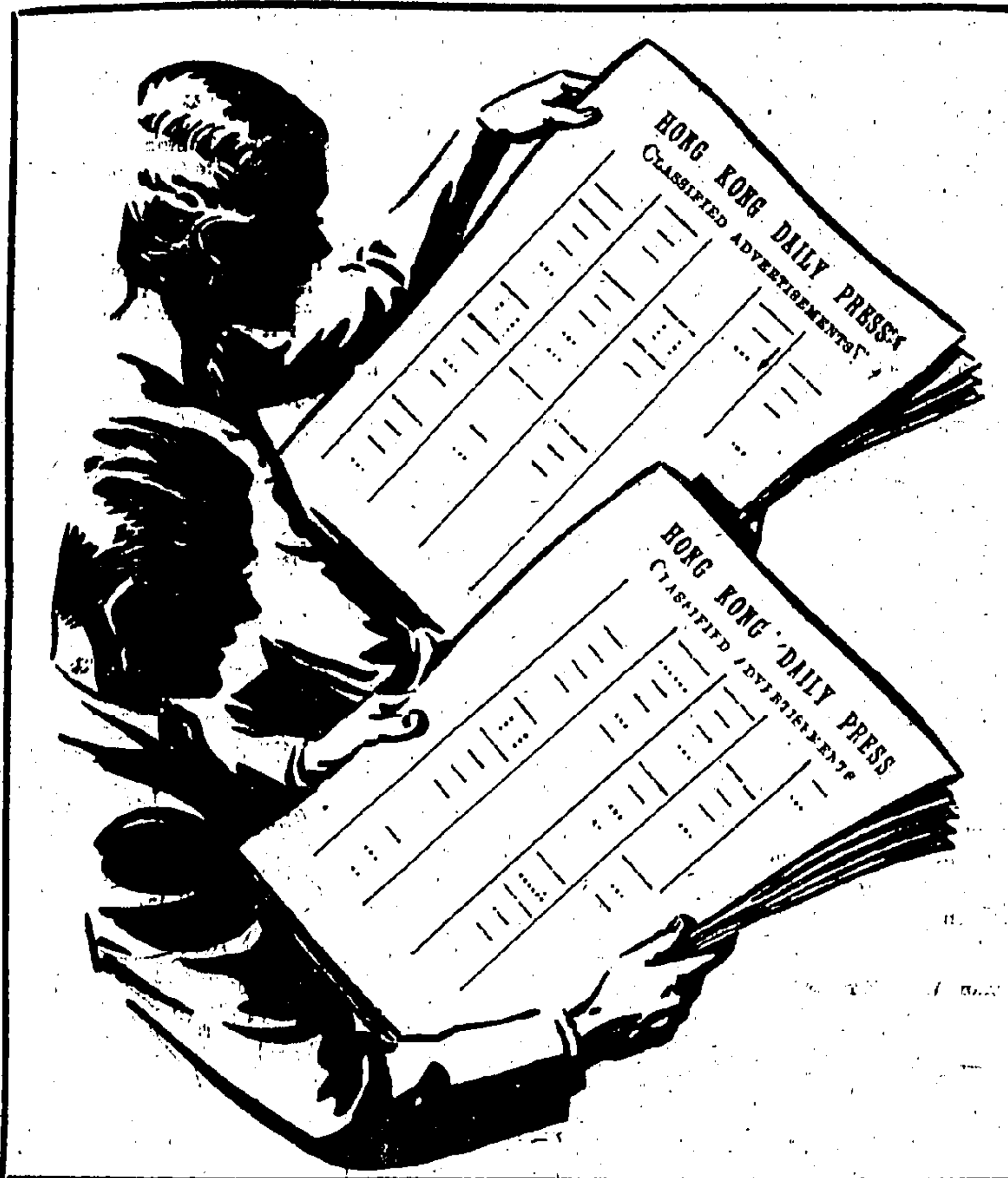
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HEIR TO MILLIONS

SHOOTS HIMSELF AFTER
PARTY.

SON OF U.S. TOBACCO
MAGNATE.

Mr. Smith Reynolds, a son of Mr. William Reynolds, the American millionaire tobacco manufacturer, shot himself and died in hospital four hours later. He was only twenty years of age.

The tragedy is surrounded by mystery. As heir to a fortune of \$4,000,000, payable in seven years, and with an income of \$100,000 a year until 1932, he appeared to have every reason for desiring to live.

"The Torch Singer."

His wife, the former Miss Libby Holman, a contralto known as "The Torch Singer," who rose to fame in musical comedy by her "throat" singing, witnessed the suicide.

Mr. Reynolds entertained about a dozen friends on his family estate. According to one of the guests their host was normal throughout the evening, and there had been no drinking. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. A. B. Walker, a family friend, and a young woman cousin of Mrs. Reynolds prepared to retire at one a.m. Mr. Walker was below closing up the house, when he saw Mr. Reynolds go out on to the balcony in front of his bed-room window.

A few moments later Mr. Walker heard a muffled shot. Rushing upstairs, he found Mr. Reynolds lying on the floor dead with a bullet wound through the head and his wife lying unconscious beside him. The members of the Reynolds household and the friends can give no reason for the suicide.

Wedding at 2 a.m.

Mr. Reynolds was married twice, his first wife having been Miss Anne Cannon, the daughter of a rich textile merchant, of North Carolina. The marriage ceremony took place at two o'clock one morning, and was attended by the bride's father, a chauffeur, and a policeman. The bridegroom was then only 18. A divorce was obtained last November at Reno, Nevada, to which place the husband went with his wife by aeroplane.

The second marriage took place in Hawaii, and was first announced in New York last May, when the young couple returned from their honeymoon at Honolulu. Friends of Miss Libby Holman state that as soon as Mr. Reynolds and his first wife had been divorced, he telephoned to the singer from Reno that unless she agreed to marry him he would jump out of a window.

THE BARNEY MURDER CASE.

(Continued from Page 12)

band, accompanied by two friends, went below, where they were joined by their daughter.

Mrs. Barney Eludes the Crowd.
Long before the verdict was arrived at a crowd of several hundred had collected in the vicinity of the Old Bailey. They were kept continuously on the move by a strong body of police which patrolled the pavements on either side of the narrow thoroughfare and extended their attentions into Newgate-street and Holborn-viaduct.

The majority of those who had congregated were content to disperse after replying lustily to the call for "three cheers for Mrs. Barney." Those who remained (Continued at foot of her column.)

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1932

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TERMS:—CASH ON DELIVERY.

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were a mere handful of the original throng.

For a time the watchers were content to observe notabilities who had figured in the case leave the court by the side.

When the crowd following the departure of Sir John and Lady Mollens had almost dispersed, Mrs. Barney, accompanied by Mr. Coleman, her solicitor, and a friend emerged from the side entrance to Newgate-street.

A traffic halt enabled her quickly to cross the road. To enter the waiting taxi was the work of a moment and before the scattered remnants of the crowd had gathered it Mrs. Barney was travelling homewards along Holborn.

QUEEN THEATRE

FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 AND 9.20

My friend, I do not ask for
Men like these,
A little dole, a little time at ease.
Sir Francis Newbolt.



A NATIONAL EPIC OF
NAVAL
HEROISM
DEDICATED TO
H.M. SUBMARINE SERVICE
Directed by
WALTER SUMMERS



Supported by
"OLD
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FULLER

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ALL STAR
COMEDY
"LEATHER
NECKER"
A
Radio
Picture



STAR
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20



with SOUND
DOLORES DEL RIO in
The TRAIL
of '98



TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
"KING of
the WILD"
(Part 2)

THE CHINA COAST.

RECENT CHANGES IN
PERSONNEL.

Mr. F. S. Barron, acting master,
Huichow, has gone chief officer,
the same ship.

Mr. E. Bruce, chief officer, Hui-
chow, has gone second officer, the
same ship.

Capt. L. V. Rowe, in transit, has
gone command, Huichow.

Mr. J. F. Follett, second officer,
Trom reserve, is in transit.

Mr. E. G. Benson, chief officer,
Ningpo, has gone chief officer,
Kwangchow.

Mr. B. C. Finch, chief officer,
Kwangchow, has gone chief officer,
Ningpo.

Mr. W. Bambo, second officer,
Kanchow, has gone second officer,
Hanyang.

Mr. D. Smith, second officer,
Hanyang, has gone second officer,
Kanchow.

Mr. J. W. Hurst, chief officer,
Szechuen, has gone sup'y chief offi-
cer, Wanchien.

Mr. A. F. Maginnis, sup'y chief
officer, Wanchien, has gone chief
officer, Szechuen.

Mr. D. L. Campbell, sup'y second
officer, Kiating, has gone second offi-
cer, Soochow.

Mr. D. Boyd, second officer, So-
chow, has gone sup'y second offi-
cer, Kiating.

Mr. R. Mitchell, sup'y second offi-
cer, Hsin Peking, has gone sup'y
second officer, Wanchien.

Capt. B. A. W. Marable, of the
Ngankin, is on reserve.

Capt. C. H. Jones, of the Wu-
chang, has gone command, Ngankin.

Capt. H. Gifford, sup'y master,
Wanchien, has gone sup'y master,
Hsin Peking.

(Continued on next column.)

TO-DAY AT THE CINEMA.

HONG KONG.

King's.
"One Hour with You."

Central.
"Madonna of the Streets."

Queen's.
"Men Like These."

World.
"King of the Wild" (pt. 2).

Oriental.
"The World and the Flesh."

KOWLOON.

Star.
"The Trail of '98."

COMING.

King's.
"Reserved for Ladies."

"The Calendar."

"She Wanted a Millionaire."

Central.
"Reckless Living."

"The Flood."

Queen's.
"Leather Necker."

"Tell England."

World.
"Their Own Desire."

Star.
"Just a Gigolo."

Capt. J. Beck, of the Wenchow,
has gone command, Wuchang.
Capt. E. Johnson, of the Chang-
sha, is on reserve.

Mr. G. E. Kerr, sup'y second en-
gineer officer, Antung, has gone
sup'y second engineer officer, An-
hui.

Mr. A. Robertson, sup'y third
engineer officer, Liangchow, has
gone sup'y third engineer officer,
(Continued Col. 5)

GOSSIP & FACT.



Ruth Chatterton's Divorce.

Mr. Ralph Forbes, the English
actor-husband of Miss Ruth Chat-
terton, the film actress, has left
Hollywood for Reno (Nevada) ac-
cording to the "New York News,"
quoted by Reuter. He will estab-
lish residence there preparatory to
obtaining a divorce from Miss
Chatterton.

Miss Chatterton, who is 33, is
now "wandering around Europe."
Even her great friend in London,
Miss Auro Lee, the producer, does
not know exactly where she is.

Like Brother and Sister!

"Ruth and Ralph," she said, "are
entirely good friends, and you
might describe them as brother and
sister. He is at present, I fancy,
making a picture for the Metro-
Goldwyn firm."

The couple were married in De-
cember, 1921. Mr. Forbes is 27.

Miss Chatterton told me lately
that she would like to appear in
London in a play. She almost
hates making films, and was a great
star in New York before she entered
the movie talkie arena.

Ina Claire Quits Films.

Miss Ina Claire, the film actress,
who was once the wife of John
Gilbert, has cancelled her contract
with Samuel Goldwyn, producer,
and is returning to the stage.

She will go to London to play
in "Rouillon in Vienna" for Gil-
bert Miller.

"I took the movies too serious-
ly," said Miss Claire, "and it
didn't work."

"I'm a stage actress and I need
time to find the right play, the
right director, to devote meticulous at-
tention to my make-up, lines and
part. Movies were all wrong for
me."

\$3,000 for "Party."

Mr. Ivor Novello has sold the
film rights of his witty and success-
ful play, "Party," to Hollywood.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer have paid,
about \$3,000 for the play.

This is a remarkably high figure
for these days, especially as the
play, which is now running in the
West End, has not yet been produc-
ed on the New York stage.

Dialogue for "Tarzan."

Mr. Novello has recently return-
ed from Hollywood, where he has

been film writing for Metro. He
did the dialogue for "Tarzan" and
his adaptation of his own play,
"The Truth Game"—now called
"But the Flesh is Weak"—in
which Miss Heather Thatcher makes
a brilliant Hollywood talkie debut,
is to be presented at the Empire
next Friday.

Germany's "Valentino."

Bruno Kastner, who in the days
of the silent film, was Germany's
"Rudolph Valentino" and most
popular actor, has been found
hanged at Bad Kreuznach. He was
42.

Kastner was the idol of German
cinema audiences during and just
after the war.

When the talkies came Kastner
fell on evil days. His voice was
not suitable, and he soon lost his
popularity. He had found it diffi-
cult recently to get work of any
kind.

"Cavalcade" Talkie.

Captain Reginald Berkeley, the
dramatist, has signed a contract
with the Fox Film Company to
write the scenario of "Cavalcade,"
the talkie version of Noel Coward's
play, which Frank Borzage will
direct.

Captain Berkeley has been respon-
sible for the adaptation of many
British screen stories, the best
known of which are "Dawn,"
"French Leave," and "Dreyfus."

Judy Kelly.

As the result of a competition in-
augurated by the Australian news-
paper "The World," in conjunction
with B.I.P., Judy Kelly, an attrac-
tive little brunette, eighteen years
of age, of Irish descent, and hail-
ing from Sydney, will shortly leave
for England and Elstree, where she
is to receive three months' training
in the B.I.P. Studios.

Without any previous experience
she was one of the twenty-five fi-
nalists chosen from over 1,000 aspir-
ants by a representation of the
principal Australian exhibitors.

"Gipsy Blood."

"Gipsy Blood," which is being
released in Australia, under the
title of "Carmen," has opened for
an extended season at the Lyceum,
Sydney, and on the opening day a
large Vice-Regal party attended
and overflowed business was recorded.
The film received a wonderful
reception.

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SHOWING
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MAURICE
CHEVALIER
IN
"One Hour
with You"
A Paramount Picture



with
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MacDONALD
Genevieve Tobin Charlie
Ruggles

Roland
YOUNG
ERNEST
LUBITSCH
PRODUCTION

Hear these
Song Hits
"One Hour With You"
"We Will Always Be
Sweet-hearts"
"What
Would You Do?" and
others!

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NEXT CHANGE



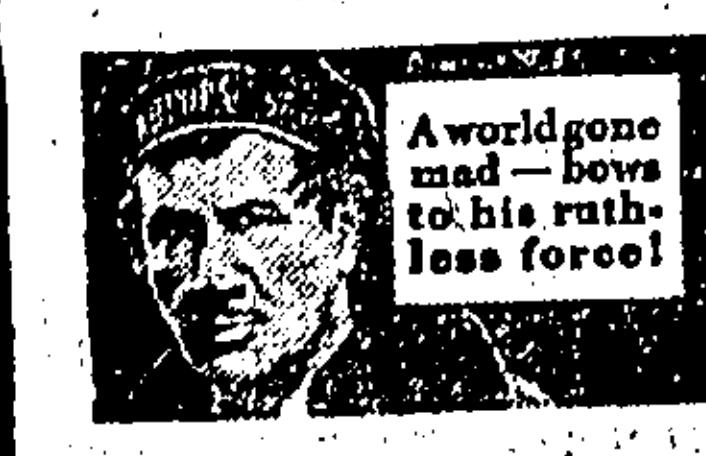
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GEORGE GROSSMITH
BENITA HUME

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THEATRE

FLEMING ROAD, WANCHAI.

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At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.30 p.m.



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BANCROFT
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MIRIAM HOPKINS

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F. STALLS 35c.

BOOKING TEL. 28473

"LEATHERNECKING."

GALLERY OF STARS AT
THE QUEEN'S.

MURRAY KEEPS SAME BOSS
IN HOP TO FILMS.

A trades notice states:—
Although Ken Murray left van-
deville and went into the talkies,
he still is in the same family. For
"Leathernecker," in which he
plays a featured role, will be
shown in the same TKO theatres
where he has appeared regularly
the past eight years.

In fact, it was Murray's populari-
ty in vaudeville that suggested to
William Le Baron, in charge of
production of Radio Pictures, that
the comedian would be an excel-
lent film "drawing card."

Murray appears in "Leather-
necker" with such other screen
comedians as Eddie Foy, Jr., Bonny
Rubin, Louise Fazenda and Ned
Sparks.

Irene Dunne plays the feminine
lead in the picture which is open-
ing to-morrow at the Queen's
Theatre.

Anhui.

Mr. F. Appleton, sup'y second
engineer officer, is on short leave.

Mr. G. T. Gambling, sup'y third
engineer officer, Wanchien, has gone
third engineer officer, Szechuen.

Mr. A. D. Armour, sup'y chief
engineer officer, Wanchien, has gone
chief engineer officer, Liangchow.

Mr. J. W. Hawkrig, sup'y third
engineer officer, Wanchien, has
gone third engineer officer, Taiyuan.

Mr. W. Curran, second engineer
officer, Newchwang, is on short leave.

Mr. E. J. Eason, sup'y chief
engineer officer, from short leave,
has gone chief engineer officer,
Kintang.

Mr. R. T. Maddison, chief en-
gineer officer, Kintang, has gone
chief engineer officer, Kiating.

Mr. W. D. Williams, sup'y third
engineer officer, Kingyuan, is on
short leave.

Mr. T. E. Teller, third engineer
officer, Shuntien, is on short leave.

Mr. A. T. D. Kavanagh, from
shore, has gone acting third engi-
neer officer, Shuntien.

Capt. J. H. Smith, from home
leave, has gone master, Suifu.

Capt. H. S. Allison, of the Luen-
to, has gone master, Kiangwo.

Mr. H. Lee, from home leave,
has gone third engineer officer,
Fausang.

Mr. C. Coxon, third engineer offi-
cer, Fausang, is on short leave.

Mr. G. A. Angus, second officer,
Siangwo has gone third officer, Fau-
sang.

Mr. G. Owen, third officer, Fau-
sang, has gone second officer, the
same ship.

Mr. A. F. Cooke, second officer,
Fausang, has gone second officer,
Siangwo.

Mr. L. W. Harrison, second offi-
cer, Fausang, has gone chief officer,
Chipsing.

Mr. Schofield, chief officer, Chip-
sing, has gone acting master, the
same ship.

Capt. J. H. Ferguson, acting
master, Chipsing, is on short
leave.

Mr. T. A. Goldenberg, third offi-
cer, Chipsing, has gone second offi-
cer, the same ship.

Mr. M. L. Hardie, second offi-
cer, Chipsing, is on short leave.

Mr. G. M. Fawcett, third officer,
Hosang, has gone second officer, the
same ship.

Mr. A. Ramsay, from reserve, has
gone third officer, Hosang.

Mr. H. M. Neilson, chief officer,
Yusang, has gone chief officer, Hop-
sang.

Mr. D. B. Smith, chief officer,
Hopang, has gone chief officer,
Yusang.

Mr. W. A. Nesfield, third officer,
Kumsang, has gone third officer,
Chinsing.

Mr. A. Stephenson, chief officer,
Kaving, is on short leave.

Mr. Jas. McKinlay, chief officer,
Hanyang, has gone chief officer,
Kaving.

Mr. A. T. J. Hailey, second offi-
cer, from reserve, has gone third
officer, Anshun.

Mr. W. L. Morrison, second offi-
cer, Anshun, has gone acting chief
officer, Hanyang.

Mr. H. Ropper, third officer, An-
shun, has gone second officer, the
same ship.

Mr. C. Winterbottom, second
officer, Yingchow, has gone chief
officer, Cheman.

Mr. T. Malcolm, second officer,
Cheman, has gone second officer,
Yingchow.

Mr. T. B. Riches, second officer,
Ningpo, has gone second officer,
Hanyang.

Mr. W. Calder, second officer,
from short leave, is on reserve.

Mr. F. A. C. Taylor, second offi-
cer, Ninghai, has gone second offi-
cer, Ningpo.

Mr. W. Bambo, second officer,
Ningpo, has gone second officer,
Ningpo.

CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY

at 2.30; 5.15; 7.15 & 9.30

A POWERFUL, FASCINATING & DRAMATIC PICTURE OF
REDEMPTION & LOVE

Powerful Drama of a
Woman's Redemption

SHE sold her soul
for money but
discovered it took
more than that to
buy it back!

Columbia Pictures presents



EVELYN BRENT
ROBERT AMES
JOSEPHINE DUNN
IVAN LINOW

Evelyn Brent is Alluring,
Fascinating & Beautiful
in the Role of an Adven-
tress Who Falls Over
Head and Heels in Love
with an Idealist.

NEXT CHANGE

LOVE AND ROMANCE AMID A THOUSAND DANGERS
MEN AND NATURE IN TERRIFIC COMBAT



SHOWING SOON

LOVE, DECEIT, SORROW, INDISCRETION, ROMANCE, EXCITE-
MENT, LONG CHANGES, GREAT ENTERTAINMENT

MAE CLARKE and RICHARD CORTEZ

IN



"MADONNA OF THE
STREETS."

INTRIGUING DRAMA AT
CENTRAL THEATRE.

A trade notice states:—
An intriguing story with the
fascinating Evelyn Brent in a
dramatic role opens at the Central
Theatre to-day. It is "Madonna
of the Streets" the Columbia film
adapted from "The Ragged Mes-
senger" by W. B. Maxwell.

The story is a novel one. May
Fisher has been a companion to
Howard Crane for years but has
refused to marry him. Crane in-
tends to bestow his wealth on her,
which by an earlier Will he has
left to his nephew Peter Morton.
Before he can change the docu-
ment, he is killed in an auto acci-
dent. Knowing the money was in-
tended for her, May Fisher deter-
mines to get the money from the
man to whom it was unintentional-
ly bequeathed.—She finds Peter
Morton, a youthful philanthropist,
running "the Star of Hope Mis-
sion" on the Barbary Coast. To
attain her end, Mary accepts the
position of assistant to him at the
Mission. Then love enters into the
game.

Evelyn Brent gives a dynamic and
forceful performance as May.
Equally effective in the role of
Peter Morton is Robert Ames, who
recently made such a success in
"The Trespasser" and "Holiday."
Other interesting portrayals are
rendered by Ivan Linow, Josephine
Dunn and Ed Brady. John Robert-
son has directed with intelligence.
Here is a film that will appeal.

"MEN LIKE THESE."

FINAL RUNS AT THE
QUEEN'S.

"Men Like These" constitutes a
serious attempt to extol the courage
a B.I.P. picture directed by the
famous Walter Summers.

There is no story in the accepted
sense. The film opens with British
submarines exercising at sea. You
go out in one of them. The man
at the periscope picks up a sailing
ship but fails to see a wallowing
tramp steamer until it is too late.

The tramp's bows grind into the
submarine and gash her steel sides
like so much paper. The sea
rushes in. You see the crew over-
whelmed by the torrent. Then
begins the great struggle to escape.
The bulkhead doors are closed, but
not until the men are up to their
waists in water.

After that it is a matter of wait-
ing. Perhaps escape will be possi-
ble through the conning tower.
Perhaps the opening of the conning
tower will mean death for all.

Of course these scenes were not
taken under the sea. They were
made in the special tank near
Portsmouth that the Navy uses for
submarine tests and experiments.

Yet such is the technical skill em-
ployed in the shooting of the scenes
that they convey an almost frigh-
tening sense of realism.

From a technical point of view,
"Men Like These" is a superb
piece of talkie making.

Chile, Manners, Aug. 29. Targeste, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
formosa, Gilman's, Aug. 27. Conte Rosso, Dodwell's, Aug. 7.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NINGPO, SHANGHAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN...	"YINGHOOW"	On 3rd Aug.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN...	"SINKIANG"	On 3rd Aug.	2 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KANCHOW"	On 4th Aug.	8 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 4th Aug.	5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TSINAN"	On 4th Aug.	5 p.m.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKONG	"KWANGTUNG"	On 5th Aug.	Noon
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 7th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWANGHOOW"	On 7th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 9th Aug.	3 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"TAIYUAN"	On 10th Aug.	5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"KINGYUAN"	On 11th Aug.	5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 11th Aug.	5 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 14th Aug.	8 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 14th Aug.	8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOHOOW"	On 14th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 14th Aug.	3 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 16th Aug.	Noon

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

AUGUST 1, 1932.														AUGUST 2, 1932.													
STATION	HONG KONG STANDARD TIME	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	WIND DIRECTION	WIND		WEATHER (Remarks)	HONG KONG STANDARD TIME	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	WIND DIRECTION	WIND		WEATHER (Remarks)											
		Inches	Millim.			Direct Use	Force (Beaufort)			Inches	Millim.			Direct Use	Force (Beaufort)												
Wladivostok...	12	29.74	755.5	66	...	W	6	f	6	29.81	757.1	63	...	SSW	3	f											
Nemuro	11	29.84	758.0	...	...	NNW	2	...	5	29.84	758.0	...	...	WNW	1	...							
Hakodate	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	SSW	1	...	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	NNE	1	...					
Tokio	...	29.74	755.5	...	...	E	1	...	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	WNW	1	...					
Kochi	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	SE	1	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	...	...	...						
Nagasaki	...	29.70	754.5	...	...	ESE	1	...	...	29.67	753.5	...	...	SE	1	...					
Kagoshima	...	29.72	756.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	...	29.65	753.0	...	...	SE	1	...					
Oshima	...	29.57	751.0	...	...	SSE	3	...	...	29.37	746.0	...	...	NW	5	...					
Naha	...	29.33	748.0	...	...	SE	6	...	...	29.21	742.0	...	...	SSW	9	...					
Ishigakijima	...	29.19	741.5	...	...	WNW	6	...	...	29.39	746.5	...	...	WSW	3	...					
Bonin Island	...	29.92	780.0	...	...	WSW	1	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	...	0	...				
Chetoo	15	29.64	752.8	94	8	NE	2	bo	6	29.65	753.0	78	8	...	0	bo											
Shanghai	14	29.56	750.7	91	8	ENE	4	o	...	29.49	748.0	83	6	NNE	4	bo											
Gutzlaff	...	29.50	751.8	88	4	NE	4	m	...	29.49	740.0	79	4	NNW	4	bo											
Wenchow	...	29.44	745.2	82	6	NNW	2	o	6	29.48	743.0	77	6	W	2	bo											
Foochow	...	29.12	747.6	86	6	SE	4	o	6	29.41	747.0	81	6	ENE	4	bo											
Amoy	...	29.53	750.0	84	...	SSW	3	o	5	29.48	748.8	79	...	NNW	1	o											
Swatow	...	29.41	747.0	85	...	WSW	4	o	5	29.42	747.3	77	...	NW	2	o											
Taihou	...	29.48	748.7	79	...	...	2	r	...	29.48	748.8	76	...	...	0	o							
Taiwan	...	29.48	748.9	85	...	WSW	4	r	...	29.48	748.3	79	...	SW	4	o											
Koshun	...	29.60	749.3	77	...	WSW	4	r	...	29.49	748.9	81	...	SW	4	o											
Pescadores	...	29.46	748.4	85	...	NW	4	e	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	o					
Mong Kong	14	29.45	748.0	87	6	SW	2	o	6	29.45	748.0	83	6	SW	4	o											
Gap Rock	...	29.45	748.0	84	7	SW	4	o	...	29.46	748.2	83	7	SW	4	o											
Macao	...	29.43	747.4	88	4	SW	2	bo	...	29.44	747.7	77	4	W	2	o											
Hoihow	...	29.43	747.9	91	1	SW	2	bo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pratas Island	...	29.52	749.8	85	8	SSW	4	o	6	29.51	749.6	83	8	SW	6	o											
Phulion	15	29.35	745.0	90	8	W	2	o	7	29.43	747.4	81	8	SE	2	bo											
Tourane	...	29.48	748.8	93	8	W	3	o	...	29.53	750.0	83	8	SE	2	bo											
Cape St. James	...	29.76	755.9	86	7	WSW	4	bo	...	29.80	752.0	77	8	SW	4	bo											
Basco	14	29.50	749.2	83	8	WSW	6	o	6	29.62	752.2	83	6	WSW	6	o											
Apurri	...	29.55	750.5	91	6	SW	2	o	...	29.58	751.3	79	8	S	2	o											
Tuguegarao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.88	751.4	76	1	...	0	bo		
Vigan	...	29.61	752.2	85	6	WSW	4	o	...	29.64	752.8	77	6	SSW	4	o											
Manila	...	29.68	753.8	83	6	SW	6	o	...	29.70	754.3	79	6	SSW	2	o											
Cebu	...	29.66	753.3	86	8	WSW	4	bo	...	29.70	754.4	77	6	SSW	2	o											
Calbayog	...	29.71	754.7	88	8	SW	6	bo	...	29.73	755.6	76	8	NW	4	bo											
Tacloban	...	29.71	754.7	91	8	E	2	bo	...	29.77	756.1	79	6	...	0	bo											
Iloilo	...	29.73	755.2	91	8	SW	4	bo	...	29.77	756.1	77	6	SSW	2	o											
Cebu	...	29.71	754.6	88	8	SW	4	bo	...	29.76	755.9	81	8	NW	2	bo											
Surigao	...	29.70	754.4	91	8	WSW	4	bo	...	29.77	756.1	76	4	...	0	o											
Saipan	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Guam	12.22	29.78	756.3	...	6	E	0	bo	4.23	...	...	...	...	E	2	bo							
Yap	11.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.80	757.0	...	6	E	2	bo				
Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.90	759.4	86	4	SW	6	c	6	29.91	759.7	74	4	E	...	bo											

August 1d. 18. 15m.—Typhoon within 30 miles of Lat. 25° N. Long. 125° E., moving N.N.E.
 August 2d. 9h. 50m.—A severe typhoon within 60 miles of Lat. 27° N. Long. 128° E., moving N.E.
 August 2d. 10h. 25m.—Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the east of Bonins, and relatively low over S. China.
 The typhoon is situated to the immediate north of Naha, moving north-east.
 Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch. Total since January 1, 61.96 inches, against an average of 52.59 inches.

Manila warning. 1d. 9h. 45m.—Typhoon over or near Melcosima moving N.N.E. or N.E. Read. 1d. 10h. 29m.
FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON AUGUST 3.
 District.
 A.—Shanghai to Turnabout N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy.
 B.—Turnabout to Hong Kong
 C.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
 D.—Hong Kong to Hainan Straits
 E.—North China Sea

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hourly Hong Kong Observatory, August 2.	Previous Day			On Date			On Date		
	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer...	29.43	29.52	29.47	29.43	29.52	29.47	29.43	29.52	29.47
Temperature...	78	83	81	78	83	81	78	83	81
Humidity...	78	85	74	78	85	74	78	85	74
Wind...	SW	W	SW	SW	W	SW	SW	W	SW
Direction...	SW	W	SW	SW	W	SW	SW	W	SW
Force...	8	1	4	8	1	4	8	1	4
Weather...	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Rain...	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01

Highest open-air Temperature, 1: 87.

Lowest open-air Temperature, 2: 83.

B-Blue sky; C-Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F-Fog; L-Lightning;

M-Mist; O-Overcast; P-Passing;

Showers; Q-Squalls; R-Rain; T-Thunder.

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 you can get the
 HONG KONG
 DAILY PRESS
 at SELFRIDGES.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From August 3 to 9 1932.

Day of Week	Date	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
		Time	Height	Time	Height
Wed.	3	10.30	7.8	2.45	3.2
Thur.	4	10.13	7.7	2.39	3.0
Fri.	5	10.07	7.3	2.45	2.9
Sat.	6	10.24	4.0	05.04	2.7
Sun.	7	11.48	8.9	18.31	1.1
Mon.	8	12.30	8.1	19.78	1.6
Tue.	9	13.15	8.2	19.42	2.5
		14.57	6.3	19.39	3.3
		14.30	4.2	20.15	2.7

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

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KOWLOON, HONG KONG

DOCK OWNERS, SHIP DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS, MARINE AND LAND ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON, STEEL AND BRASS FOUNDERS, FORGE MASTERS, WELDERS AND ELECTRICIANS.

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In No. 1 Dock.—Dims: 666'-0" O.A. x 83'-6" x 48'-6" Mid.—26,000 tons gross.

The Company possesses Six Granite Docks and Two Patent Slipways.

The dimensions of No. 1 Dock are 700' x 88' x 80'-6" over sill, H.W.O.S.T.

Salvage Tug "Henry Kewick," 2,000 L.P.L. Wireless Call Signal, V.P.R.T.

and Flag Call Signal: T.H.Q.B. Sheerlegs capable of lifting 80 tons.

Codes Used.—All A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition.

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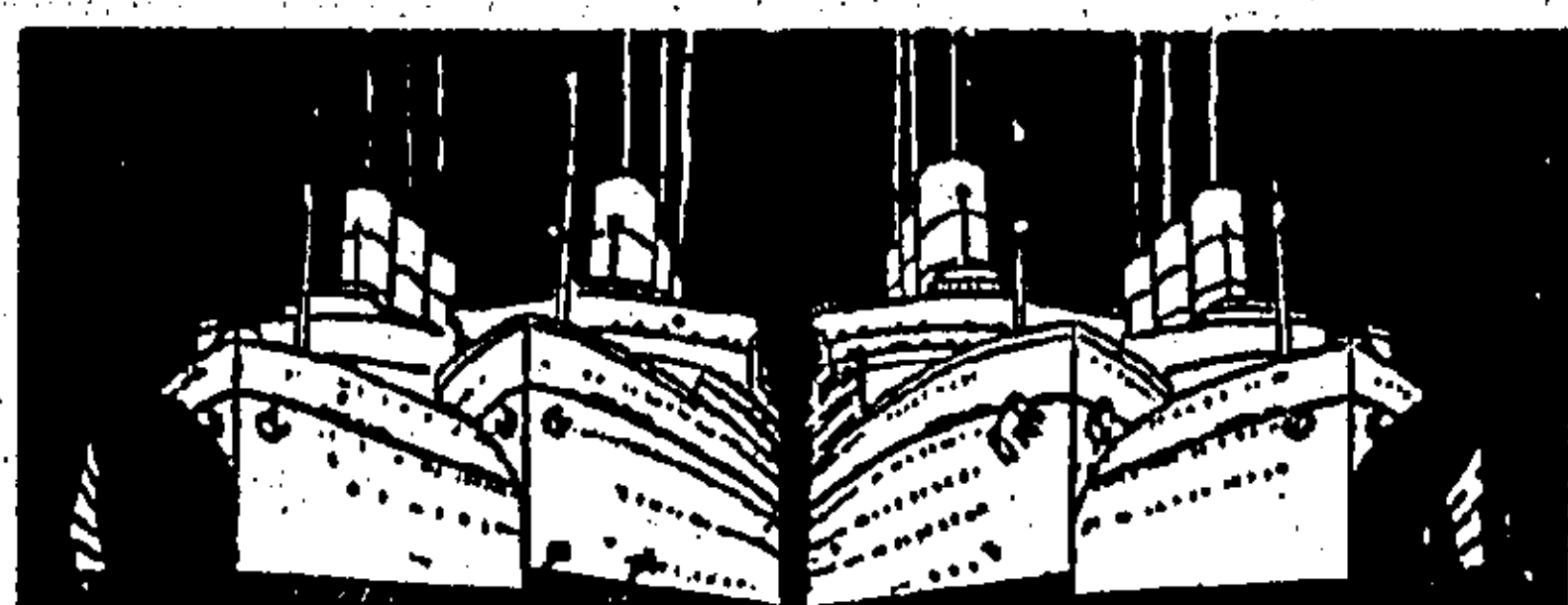
Kindly send enquiries to the Chief Manager:

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Docks, Hong Kong.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"FOOSHING" "DAVIKEN" "SANDVIKEN" "HANGSANG"	Thurs. 4th Aug. at 2 p.m. Sun. 7th Aug. at 10 a.m. Wed. 10th Aug. at 10 a.m. Sun. 14th Aug. at 10 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA ...	"HOSANG" "SUISANG"	Mon. 8th Aug. at 3 p.m. Sun. 21st Aug. at 3 p.m.
Kobe via AMOI & OSAKA ...	"KUTSANG" "YUENSANG"	Wed., 17th Aug. at 9 a.m. Tues. 30th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"MAUSANG" "HINSANG"	Wed., 17th Aug. at Noon Sat., 27th Aug. at Noon
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, FOOCHOW & CHEFOO	"HOPSANG" "YATSHING"	Satur., 18th Aug., at 10 a.m. Tues. 23rd Aug., at 10 a.m.



ARISTOCRATS OF THE PACIFIC "EMPRESSES"

Offer the Utmost in
SPEED—SIZE—SPACE—LUXURY

AND SERVICE

Hong Kong	Shanghai	Nagasaki	Kobe	Yokohama	Honolulu	Vancouver
Emp. of Russia ... Aug. 12	Aug. 15	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	Aug. 22	Aug. 25	Sept. 2
Emp. of Japan ... Aug. 26	Aug. 29	Aug. 31	Sept. 2	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10
Emp. of Asia ... Sept. 9	Sept. 12	Sept. 14	Sept. 16	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	Sept. 24
Emp. of Canada ... Sept. 28	Sept. 31	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	Oct. 10	Oct. 13
Emp. of Russia ... Oct. 10	Oct. 13	Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Oct. 19	Oct. 22	Oct. 25
Emp. of Japan ... Oct. 21	Oct. 24	Oct. 26	Oct. 28	Oct. 30	Nov. 2	Nov. 5

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA

SAILS

8 P.M., Wednesday, August 3rd

FOR

MANILA

CANADIAN PACIFIC

THE WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM.



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu
TATSUTA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.
TATTO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.
SEATTLE, VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan Ports.
HIYE MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Aug.
HEIAN MARU ... Tuesday, 13th Sept.
LONDON, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM,
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.
KATORI MARU ... Saturday, 6th Aug.
KASHIMA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Sept.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
IYO MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.
YOKUSHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Aug.
SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,
Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.
RAKUYO MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.
NEW YORK, BOSTON via PANAMA

LIVERPOOL via Port Said, Genoa & Valencia
DELAGOIA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.
CAIRO via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
MURORAN MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.
AKITA MARU ... Monday, 15th Aug.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA
HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 5th Aug.
ATSUTA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Friday, 18th Aug.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 20th Aug.

For further information, apply to—
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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

To MARSEILLES via Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Djibouti (Aden), Suez, Port-Said.	To Yokohama via Shanghai and Kobe.
ANGKOR ... 16th Aug.	CHENONORAU ... 16th Aug.
PORTHOS ... 30th Aug.	ATHOS II ... 30th Aug.
CHENONORAU ... 13th Sept.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Sept.
ATHOS II ... 27th Sept.	ANDRE LEON ... 27th Sept.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 11th Oct.	FELIX ROUSSEL ... 11th Oct.
ANDRE LEON ... 24th Oct.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Oct.
FELIX ROUSSEL ... 8th Nov.	ANGKOR ... 8th Nov.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Nov.	CHENONORAU ... 22nd Nov.
ANGKOR ... 6th Dec.	ATHOS ... 21st Dec.
...	...

We can issue Through Tickets to Egypt, British Ports, East Africa, Madagascar by Transshipment on our Mail Steamers at Port-Said, or Dunkirk, or on about 15th August, 1932.
For Full Particulars, apply to—
Cie. des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
2, Quai de Commerce, 2, Quai de Commerce.
Téléphone 1661.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Clearances,
Ships in Harbour, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

IMPORTS 8,950 TONS;
THROUGH CARGO
7,340 TONS.

The returns, shown at the Harbour Office, of vessels carrying cargo to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were:

Cargo for Through
British H.K. Ports.

Tsinan, Shanghai 300 900

Yingchow, Canton — 200

Sinkiang, Swatow 650 435

Halvard, Saigon 2,174 — 1,333

Dutch, Singapore 514 151

Danish, Hoihow 1,024 — 1,024

Norwegian, Swatow 1,600 —

Helios, Hoihow 776 — 2,376

French, Tai Poo Sek, Ft. Bayard 610 — 610

Japanese, Kamo Maru, Yokohama 123 4,701

Chinese, Eng Lee, Dairen 250 1,250

Chung On, Shanmei 30 — 280

Total 8,950 7,340

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were:

British 4 6

Dutch 1 0

Danish 1 1

Norwegian 2 1

French 1 0

Japanese 1 3

Chinese 2 1

Portuguese 0 1

German 0 1

Total 12 16

WARSHIPS IN PORTS.

The following warships were in port yesterday:

Basin—Tamar.

South Wall—Wishart, Whitehall.

West Wall—Cornflower.

Dock—Phoenix, Parthian, Moorhen.

No. 12 Buoy—Wren.

Foreign—French sloop Altair.

ASIATIC DECK PASSENGERS.

The following vessels brought Asiatic deck passengers to the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday:

Tsinan (Br.) Shanghai 270

Sinkiang (Br.) Swatow 215

Halvard (Br.) Saigon 106

Cremer (Dut.) Singapore 1,885

Bintang (Dan.) Hoihow 172

Helios (Nor.) Swatow 42

Solviken (Nor.) Hoihow 320

Tai Poo Sek (Fr.) Port Bayard 73

Kamo Maru (Jap.) Y'hama 28

Chung On (Chi.) Shanmei 33

Total 3,157

SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

The following merchant vessels were in harbour yesterday:

Wharves.

Kowloon—Kwansai Maru, Java, Porthos, Pres. Jackson, Scotsraig.

O.S.K.—Canton Maru.

Quarry Bay—Hanyang.

Docks.

Kowloon—Hellas, Juno, Limchow, Kwansai Maru, Tin Yat.

Tai Poo Sek—Menestheus, Sagres, An-lan, Tean, Shengking.

Cosmopolitan—Haining.

Buoys.

No. A3—Cremer.

No. A4—Tinhov.

No. A5—Protesilaus.

No. A7—Kwansai Maru.

No. A11—Tjondari.

No. A12—Tjikembang.

No. B4—Ardent.

No. B9—Prosper.

No. B10—Kwangchow.

No. B11—Helios.

No. B15—Kneichow.

No. B17—Bintang.

No. B22—Hinsang.

No. B24—Mikesan Maru.

No. B29—Apoey.

No. C1—Tonkin.

No. C2—Solviken.

No. C3—New Mathilde.

No. C4—Yingchow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. s.s. Tandu left Manila for this port on Monday afternoon, with the outward Australian mails, and is due here tomorrow (Thursday) at about daylight. The vessel will proceed first to Taikoo Dock Wall to discharge horses for the Jockey Club.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at Vancouver on August 1, leaves that port on August 13, is due at Hong Kong on the morning of August 31, and will leave for Manila in the same afternoon.

ARRIVALS.

August 1.

Bintang, Danish str., 1,725 tons, Capt. A. J. Christensen, from Hoihow, buoy No. B17.—John Manners & Co.

Halvard, British str., 1,817 tons, Capt. A. Hall, from Saigon, buoy No. B11.—Wo Fat Sing.

August 2.

C. Henri Riviere, French str., 1,355 tons, Capt. P. B. Morganti, from Pakhoi, buoy No. A8.—Sing Kee.

Cremer, Dutch str., 5,781 tons, Capt. G. J. Meppink, from Singapore, buoy No. A3.—J.C.J.L.

Daian Maru, Japanese str., 892 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, from Keelung, buoy No. C7.—Y. Sato & Co.

Fooshing, British str., 1,435 tons, Capt. A. B. Osmond, from Swatow, West Point Wharf.—J.M. & Co.

General Metzinger, French str., 5,234 tons, Capt. Brun, from Shanghai, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M. & Co.

Kwansai Maru, Japanese str., 5,201 tons, Capt. M. Oyama, from Kobe, buoy No. A7.—O.S.K.

Kwangtung, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. J. H. Hodgkiss, from Swatow, buoy No. B31.—B. & S.

Porthos, French str., 7,530 tons, Capt. Filippi, from Saigon, Kowloon Wharf.—M.M. & Co.

Solviken, Norwegian str., 1,435 tons, Capt. Hesch, from Hoihow, buoy No. C2.—Kwong Nam & Co.

Yingchow, British str., 1,216 tons, Capt. C. Harris-Walker, from Canton, buoy No. C4.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES.

August 2.

Anshun, for Amoy.

Atagosan Maru, for Hongay.

Auna Maersk, for Manila.

Eng Lee, for Canton.

Fooshing, for Canton.

General Metzinger, for Saigon.

Gracison, for Bangkok.

Haiyang, for Swatow.

Hanyang, for Shanghai.

Hikawa Maru, for Shanghai.

Himalaya Maru, for Singapore.

Hinsang, for Sandakan.

Java, for Shanghai.

Kueichow, for Foochow.

Kwaisang, for Canton.

Kwansai Maru, for Cebu.

Kwangtung, for Canton.

New Mathilde, for Hoihow.

Porthos, for Shanghai.

Pres. Jackson, for Shanghai.

Teiresias, for Shanghai.

Tjondari, for Muntok.

Tonkin, for K.C. Wan.

Mikesan Maru, for Hongay.

P. & O., British India Apar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, SUMBA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, RUSSIA, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL PORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOUDAN"	6,800	6th Aug.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"RAWALPINDI"	17,000	18th Aug.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"KIDDERPORE"	6,300	24th Aug.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"MANFUDA"	17,000	31st Aug.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"BURDWAN"	6,500	3rd Sept.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"MAIWA"	11,000	10th Sept.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"RANCHI"	17,000	24th Sept.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	8th Oct.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"SOMALI"	6,800	15th Oct.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"NALDERA"	16,000	22nd Oct.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	5th Nov.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"BANGALORE"	4,500	14th Nov.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"CORFU"	15,000	19th Nov.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"COMORIN"	15,000	3rd Dec.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	10th Dec.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"RANPURA"	17,000	17th Dec.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"KALSHI-HIND"	12,000	31st Dec.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"RANCHI"	17,000	14th Jan.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	28th Jan.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"NALDERA"	16,000	11th Feb.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	25th Feb.	Bombay, Mar. L'oon, Havre, H'g, L'm, A'warp, & Hall.

* Cargo only. † Calls Calcutta.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TILAWA"	10,000	5th Aug., 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TALMA"	10,000	20th Aug.	do.
"SANTHA"	6,000	5th Sept.	do.

† Calls at Rangoon.

s.s. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	7,000	2nd Sept.	Manila, Rabat, Brisbane
"NANKIN"	7,000	1st Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Calcutta

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Shanghai and Japan and Hong Kong to Australia.

Hong Kong to Sydney—10 days.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London and
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via Suez.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

CHEAP SUMMER TRIPS TO JAPAN—JUNE TO SEPT.

"TANDA"	11,000	11th Aug.	Amoy, Aoy, Kobe & Yokohama
"NOVARA"	7,000	18th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"TAKADA"	7,000	25th Aug.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
"RANCHI"	17,000	25th Aug.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"SOMALI"	6,800	31st Sept.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"SIBDHANA"	6,800	8th Sept.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	8th Sept.	Amoy, Kobe & Yokohama
"NALDERA"	16,000	22nd Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"BANGALORE"	4,500	1st Oct.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	7th Oct.	S'hai, Kobe & Yokohama
"CORFU"	15,000	31st Oct.	do.
"BHUTAN"	6,000	2nd Nov.	do.
"COMORIN"	16,000	4th Nov.	do.
"KANPURA"	17,000	15th Nov.	do.
"MALWA"	11,000	24th Nov.	do.
"KAIRAT-HIND"	12,000	2nd Dec.	do.
"RANCHI"	17,000	16th Dec.	do.
"CARTHAGE"	14,000	30th Dec.	do.
1933			
"NALDERA"	16,000	13th Jan.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"RAJPUTANA"	17,000	17th Jan.	Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama
"CORFU"	15,000	10th Feb.	do.
"COMORIN"	16,000	23rd Feb.	do.

THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

(Established 1921)

HEAD OFFICE:
144-160, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hong Kong.

Branches and Agencies:
Amoy, Hankow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Singapore,
Manila, Swatow, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

Authorized Capital HK\$5,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital HK\$1,572,600.00
Reserve Fund HK\$1,000,000.00
Total Resources HK\$3,572,600.00

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let at a yearly
rental of from \$6.00 to \$25.00.
Current and Savings Accounts
opened and Fixed Deposits received
on terms which will be quoted on
application.

WONG KWOK SHUEN,
Chief Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCH HANDELSBANK, N.V.

(NEDERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK)
Established 1893 at Amsterdam.

Authorized Capital Gld. 100,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Gld. 55,000,000.00
Reserve Fund Gld. 29,000,000.00

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Head Office for Asia:—BATAVIA.

Branches in Dutch East Indies,
India, Singapore, China and Japan.

Every description of Banking
and Exchange business transacted.
Current Accounts, Deposits, etc.

C. E. ENDERT,
Manager.

YIEN YIEN COMMERCIAL BANK.

Hongkong Branch:
230-238, Des Voeux Road, Central.
Telephone Nos. 2192 & 2119.

Head Office:—TIENTSIN.

Authorized Capital HK\$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital HK\$7,500,000.00
Reserve Fund HK\$2,500,000.00

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let at a yearly
rental of from \$6.00 to \$18.00.
Current and Savings Accounts opened
and Fixed Deposits received on terms
which will be quoted on application.
Banking and Exchange Business all
over the Country.

NGAI SZE YAN, Manager.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital HK\$50,000,000.00
Issued & Fully Paid-up HK\$20,000,000.00
Reserve Funds:
Sterling HK\$20,000,000.00
Silver HK\$10,000,000.00

Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors HK\$20,000,000.00

Head Office:—HONG KONG.

Board of Directors:

Hon. Mr. J. J. PATTERSON, Chairman.

T. E. PRANCE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. W. H. BELL.

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.

M. T. JOHNSON, Esq.

G. MISKIN, Esq.

J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.

T. H. R. SHAW, Esq.

J. P. WARREN, Esq.

Chief Manager: V. M. GRAYBURN, Esq.

Branches:—

Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Singapore, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Current Accounts, Deposits, etc.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in
LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DE-
POSITS received for one year or
shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY
and Savings on terms which will
be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 5th April, 1932. [30]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank
is conducted by the HONG
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be ob-
tained on application.

For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
V. M. GRAYBURN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 27th Feb., 1932. [9]

THE CHASE BANK.

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HEAD OFFICE:
18, FINE STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete
Foreign Banking Service in the
principal markets of the world.
Interest Rates on Application.

This Bank is entirely owned by THE
CHASE NATIONAL BANK, New
York, with Resources over U.S.
\$2,500,000,000.

D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.

NEDERLANDSCH HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ, N.V.

(NEDERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital f.150,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital f. 80,000,000.00
Reserve Fund f. 20,015,000.00

Head Office:—Amsterdam.

Eastern Head Office:—Batavia.

Branches:—Batavia, Bandoeng, Bencoolen, Bon-
djoewo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe,
Manila, Medan, Penang, Rangoon, Rotterdam,
Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

London Branches:—

National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.
Banking Business of every descrip-
tion transacted.

A. STOKKINK,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 21st June, 1932. [30]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL HK\$1,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL HK\$500,000.00
RESERVE FUND HK\$1,000,000.00

Branches:—

Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Swatow, Bangkok, New York and San Francisco.

London Branches:—

The Lloyds Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all Principal Cities of the World.
Foreign Exchange and Banking
Business of every description
transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes)
at a Yearly Rental of from \$5
to \$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
1852.

Head Office:—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £23,000,000
Reserve Fund £23,000,000
Reserve Liability of Pro-
prietors £23,000,000

Agencies and Branches:—

Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, etc.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Current Accounts, Deposits, etc.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General
Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one
year or shorter periods at rates
which will be quoted on applica-
tion.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hong Kong, July 14th, 1932. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE

(Incorporated in France).

Princesse de Clugny, Chateaufort Road,
Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital, fully paid-up Frs. 50,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves Frs. 33,337,000

Branches:—

Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Quinhon, Hue, Vinh, Pnom Penh, Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

BANKERS:

France: Banque de Paris et des
Pays Bas, Société Générale,
London: Midland Bank, Ltd.,
New York: Irving Trust Co., Banca
Commerciale Italiana,
San Francisco: Bank of America,
National Trust and Savings Asso-
ciation.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Correspondents throughout the
World.

A. L. BRUSSET,
Acting Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th March, 1932.

BANK OF CHINA.

Reorganized October 29, 1929, under
special charter of The National
Government as an

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE
BANK.

Subscribed Capital HK\$25,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital HK\$24,710,000.00
Reserve Funds HK\$3,520,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

HONG KONG BRANCH:
4, Queen's Road Central.

Owing to our numerous branches
in China and large connections in
the important commercial centres of
the world, we are able to extend to
our clients special facilities for
domestic and foreign banking and
exchange.

We also handle the issue of Bonds
and other Public Funds of the
Chinese Government both at home
and abroad.

SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

THE HO HONG BANK, LTD.

(Established 1917.)

Head Office:—SINGAPORE

Local Branch:—10, Queen's Rd. C.

Authorized Capital Straits \$20,000,000
Paid-up HK\$10,000,000
Reserve Liabilities HK\$4,000,000
Shareholders HK\$4,000,000

Branches and Agencies in the
principal cities of the world.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

KO LEONG HOE,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1918.

HEAD OFFICE:
10, Des Voeux Road, Central,
HONG KONG.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER HK\$8,000,000.00
TOTAL RESOURCES OVER HK\$30,000,000.00

Every description of Banking Accounts and Exchange business
transacted.

Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts in Local and Foreign
currencies opened for clients.

Savings Account and Safe Deposit Boxes.

Branches and Agencies all over the world.

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

Head Office:
65, Broadway, New York.

Capital U.S. \$6,000,000.00
Surplus U.S. \$1,835,332.04
Reserves U.S. \$1,455,116.73

Branches:—

Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Barcelona, Basle, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico City, Montreal, Moscow, Nanking, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Branches of AMERICAN EXPRESS
COMPANY in Principal Cities of
United States of America and
Canada.

All classes of Commercial Bank-
ing Transactions undertaken.

Personal investment accounts
handled.

The Company offers to intending
travellers the use of its "Travelers
Cheques" and Letters of Credit
and, in addition, the world wide
services of its thoroughly equipped
Travel Department.

R. W. DUGGAN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London,
E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,950,000
Reserve Fund and Res. £1,917,997

Branches:—

Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico City, Montreal, Moscow, Nanking, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

BANKERS:

The Bank of England and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange Business transacted.
Travelers Cheques issued.
Trusts and Executorships under-
taken.

INTEREST allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits at Rates
that may be ascertained on applica-
tion.

J. B. ROSS,
Manager.

Hong Kong, 7th April, 1932. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 117,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

Alexandria, Amoy, Anker, Bangkok, Batavia, Bencoolen, Birmah, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Mexico City, Montreal, Moscow, Nanking, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

INTEREST allowed on Current Ac-
counts.

Deposits received for Fixed
Periods at rates to be obtained on
application.

H. MOBI, Manager.

Hong Kong, Mar. 11, 1932. [28]

FOREIGN MAILS

Mails can now be forwarded to Europe via Siberia.

SAIGON-MARSEILLES AIR MAIL SERVICES.

Letters will be accepted for transmission by the above-mentioned Air Mail Service to the destinations specified. Registered letters may be sent by this service but not insured letters.
The rates charged will be the regular postage rate plus the special air mail premium as indicated in the following table:—

Destination	Charge Rate per ounce.
Saigon-Marseilles Air Mail Service.	
Burma (Rangoon)	\$ 0.15
Burma (Djibouti)	0.75
India (Bombay)	0.95
India (Calcutta)	1.05
Greece (Athens)	1.20
Italy (Naples)	1.35
France (Marseilles)	1.35
Great Britain & Irish Free State (London)	1.35
Europe, other countries (Marseilles for onward transmission by rail)	1.35

The air mail for each country will be landed at the place named in brackets.

Letters will be despatched fortnightly by the French Mail steamers
scheduled to connect at Saigon with the Air Mail. As the Air Mail Service
is weekly other vessels if available will be used in intervening weeks.

Letters for this route should be marked "Saigon-Marseilles Air
Service" and handed in at the G.P.O. or Kowloon Post Office.

Letters and postcards for Europe and South America are forwarded
"via Siberia" if so superscribed.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
CHANGHAI	Serookerk	3rd Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Hongkong Yokohama	3rd Aug. 3rd Aug.
AMOI	Emp. of Kusan	3rd Aug.
CALCUTTA, U.S.A., JAPAN and SHANGHAI (Vancouver B.C., 18th July)	Tientsin	4th Aug.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Melbourne Maru	4th Aug.
JAPAN	Hakone Maru	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Pres. Cleveland	5th Aug.
MANILA	Yokohama	5th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Kobe Maru	5th Aug.
JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 8th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
JAPAN	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug.
EUROPE via NEGAPATAM (Letters only) London, 7th July	Yokohama	5th Aug.
U.S.A., HONGKONG, JAPAN and SHANGHAI (San Francisco, 15th July)	Yokohama	5th Aug